BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1818. [NUMBER 1351

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Notification.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned UNCLAIMED ARTICLES are lying at the Custom House at Tannah. All persons possessing claims thereto are hereby required to establish the same before the Custom Master at Tannah within one month from this date; and in failure thereof the said articles will be sold on account of the Hon'ble Company.

1 Boat,
1 Ditto,
1 Ditto,
1 Canoe,
1 Boat,
1 Canoe,
1 Ditto,
1 Ditto,
10 Pieces of Teak Timber,
1 Ditto of Hedy,
10 Mill Stones.

Sundry Stores belonging to the above vessels.

SAVILLE MARRIOTT,
Custom Master of Northern Concan.

TANNAH, *Custom House* 8th *July* 1818.

FRENCH WINES, &c. &c.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
CONTINUED
THIS PRESENT SATURDAY,
And the following days until the whole shall be disposed of,
AT THE WAREHOUSE
OF
CAPT. EYRIAUD,
OF THE FRENCH BRIG
L'heureuse Eugenie,
IN MEADOW-STREET,
CORNER OF MILITARY SQUARE.
WINES,
VIZ.

HERMITAGE,
Burgundy,
Lanerte,
St. George,
Soterne, } White.
Ledion, }
Cote de St. Andre,
Champagne,

ALSO

Cognac Brandy,
Ratafia de Grenoble,
Olive Oil,
Olives,
Anchovies in Oil,
Brandy Fruits,
Perfumery, Assorted,
Lavender Water,
Eau de Cologne,
Empty Jars of different sizes,
Small Mirrors of different dimensions,
Small Shot,
Rose Vinegar in Barrels,
White Vinegar in Cases,
Malaga Wine.

Bombay, 18th *July* 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL this day sell a quantity of Wearing Apparel, some articles of Furniture &c. &c. At twelve o'clock will be sold a brace of beautiful Pointer Dogs.

Bombay 18th *July* 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 20th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

THE remaining articles belonging to the Estate of DR. CARNEGIE, consisting of a small collection of valuable Books, amongst which are the Encyclopedia Britanica, Blackstone's commentaries, some valuable Medical Works &c. &c. &c. likewise an excellent single barrel Gun in case, an excellent Rifle in case, and a pair of very superior double barrel Pistols, a large 4 pack Bed and several other articles.

Bombay 18th *July* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT PANDOORUNGJEE SHAMSETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, having previous to his decease duly made his last will & Testament in writing, and thereby expressly declared & directed, amongst other things, that his real or immoveable estate or any part thereof which he should leave at the time of his death, should not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated by his heirs or representatives, but that they should successively enjoy only the produce and profits thereof during their respective lives and according to their several and respective interests therein, it is hereby therefore notified that any person or persons who shall, notwitstanding such direction in the said will contained, attempt to take the said real estate in mortgage, or absolutely purchase the same, such mortgage and purchase will be deemed of no effect, and be taken at the peril of such person or persons.

Bombay 17th *July* 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ડીઆંથી આપીએચને મરનાર પાડુરંગજી શાંમશેટ અજઆનો રેવારશી હતો એ ઘણીએ મરવાની આગાઉ પોટાનો વીલ કીધોછે તે મધે લખીને કુદંમ કીધોછે જે પોટાની કાએમ મીલકત તથા ઇશટેટ શરવે અગાર થોડુ જંઇ પોતાની મરતા વખત મુકીગીઓછે તેનાં વારીશદારોએ ગીરવી મુકાએ નહી તથા વેચાએ નહી તથા કીજીને અપાએ નહી પણ તેનુ જંઇ રૂપજ આવે તે વારીશદારોએ જાંડાં શુદી જીયે તાંડાં શુદી ખાએ જે રીતે ઇશો પોટાનો આવે તે રીતે લેએ એ વાશતે શરવેને ખબર આપી એચજે કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોએ એ મરનારનાં વીલનાં કુંકમથી આરો આવીને મરનારનુ ઇશટેટ ગીરવી લે એ અથવા ખરીદ કરેતો તે ગીરવી તથા ખરીદ રદ થાશે અને તે લોકો લે નારા નોખમમાં પડશે ❀

તા. ૧૭ મી જુલઇ ૧૮૧૮

For Sale,

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of LIEUTENANT ROBERT ASHMEAD PRUEN BILLAMORE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay July 4th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT ROBERT VINCENT KENNETT, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay July 4th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DAVID CARNEGIE, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the Hon'ble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Establishment of Bombay, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to ANN CARNEGIE, widow of the said deceased, MICHIE FORBES and ROBERT STEUART of Bombay, Esquires, Executrix and Executors therein named, all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the Executrix and Executors, and those who may have claims thereon, to send in accounts thereof without delay.

Bombay 17th *July* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament, of ANTONIO DE JESUS, late a Portuguese inhabitant of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to the Reverend JOAO LUIS and JOSEPH FRANCIS DE JESUS, of Bombay, the Executors therein named, all persons who stand indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the Executors, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in accounts thereof without delay.

MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

Bombay 17th *July* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and testament of BHUNGSALLY NATHOO ANUNDRAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to BHUNGSALLY NAGURDASS ANUNDRAM and PURMANUND ANUNDRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors therein named, all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are therefore required forthwith to make payment of their respective Debts to the Executors, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in accounts thereof without delay.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 17th *July* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate and effects of PURSHOTUM RAMCHUNDER SINOY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to RADABOY, the widow, and LUXEMIBOY, the Mother of late PURSHOTUM RAMCHUNDER SINOY, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

T. WM. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 17th *July* 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JULY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lieut. Drummond to be Executive Engineer in the southern Division of Guzerat, Brevet Capt. Nutt with the Poona Subsidiary Force, Lieut. Frederick in the Northern Concan including the Islands of Salsette and Caranjah, and Lieut. Pouget at Malwan.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following General Order issued by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, under date the 9th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Gorruckpore 9th *June* 1818.

The particular service during which certain officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Com-

any's troops were commissioned as Brigadier Generals, being now at an end, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to recall, from the 30th of the present month of June, the Commissions of Brigadier General granted to Colonels William Toone, Richard Frith, John Arnold C. B., Frederick Hardyman, and Sir Augustus Floyer K. C. B.

Brigadier Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S., Smith C. B., Pritzler, and Watson, being still employed on service, the Commissions of those Officers will continue in force until further Orders.

(Signed) J. Young
Sec. Gov. Genl. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1818.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

Hon'ble Company's European Regt.

Lieut. John F. Osborne to be Quarter master, vice Brough,—Date appoint., 1st July 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets for Artillery and Infantry, who arrived on the 4th Inst. on board the licenced ship Bombay Merchant, having produced Certificate from the Secretary at the East India House of their respective appointments on this Establishment, Messrs. Watkins and Leeson for the artillery are appointed acting Lieut. Fireworkers, until further orders, and those for the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival.

Artillery.

F. D. Watkins and J. J. Leeson.

Infantry.

C. W. Watkins,—George Clarke,—G. G. Goddard,—A. S. Shortt,—H. Liddell,—J. Liddell and T. Clibborn.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Superintending Surgeon Benjamin Philips to be second Member of the Medical Board, vice David Carnagie Esq. deceased,—Date of appointment 4th July 1818.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1818.

The furlough granted to Lieut. J. B. Seely, Adjutant of the Invalid Bat., on the 9th of Feb. last, is extended to 31st of December next.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Richard Sharpe to act as Surgeon to his Royal Highness Abbas Merza and to his Household at Tabriz, vice Campbell, deceased; and Assistant Surgeon William Hall to succeed Dr. Sharpe at Bushire.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
JULY 18, 1818.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

At the last sessions of oyer and terminer &c. of the present year for this island &c. which commenced on Tuesday last, after the court had been opened in the usual forms, the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

JOHN ALLEN MACPHERSON, ESQ. FOREMAN.

George Wm. Bird, Esq.	Bazett Doveton, Esq.
James D. DeVitre, Esq.	Capt. George Barnes,
Charles Law, Esq.	James Farish, Esq.
Capt. Charles Keys.	Capt. Wm. T. Graham,
Benjamin Noton, Esq.	James Henderson, Esq.
R. E. Stephenson, Esq.	Thos. G. Gardiner, Esq.
Thomas Norris, Esq.	W. P. Ashburner, Esq.
John Gover, Esq.	Commodore T. Beaty,
Theodore Forbes, Esq.	James Sindry, Esq.
Capt. John Lawrence,	M. DeVitre, Esq.
Capt. Wm. Mainwaring,	John Best, Esq.

The Hon'ble the Recorder then stated to the Grand Jury, that he was happy to observe there was very little business to be laid before them this sessions. There were only two bills, and from the depositions in these cases taken by the Magistrates, he did not foresee that any difficulty either as to the facts or law could arise.

The Grand Jury found both bills. The one against Michael Giles for Larceny, and the other against Jugjeewan Soonderjee for receiving stolen goods. The former was acquitted; the latter found guilty and sentenced to be twice publickly flogged, and to be imprisoned for six calendar months.

By the last ships we received a copy, in french, of a note from the Duke of Richelieu to the ministers of the allied powers, respecting the demands made on France. We have not yet seen this document in any of the English papers. It is an able and well drawn up remonstrance, throwing considerable light on the relative situation of the powers of Europe, and furnishing much food for speculation as to the probability of the continuance of peace in Europe. We have given a translation of it in our subsequent columns.

It has only lately come to our knowlege, that first Lieutenant Boyce, of the Bombay Marine, who so gallantly defended the Nautilus Cruiser under his command against the unjustifiable attack made on her by the American sloop of war Peacock, has retired from the service, in England. The Honorable Court of Directors, in reward for his meritorious services, have promoted him to the rank of junior Captain, and in consideration of his wounds and sufferings which preclude his advancement in the service, have permitted him to retire on the pension assigned to that rank, viz. £ 135 per annum, with a further pension from the Company of £ 165, and a pension of £ 100 per annum granted, under the King's Regulations of the 20th June 1812, to a Brevet Capt. on losing an eye or a limb on service.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter.

To

LIEUT. COL. ADAMS, C. B.
Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force,

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Commander in chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and enclosures, of the 22d ultimo, communicating the particulars relative to the capture by assault of the extensive and strongly fortified City of Chandah.

2d. The Commander in chief views with sentiments of high admiration and applause this important result of a series of judicious and scientific operations, conducted (tho' the means were obviously slender in comparison to the object) with a decision, and confident firmness, reflecting infinite credit on the professional ability that directed the measures.

3. Lieut. Col. Scott who very honorably volunteered his services to command the storming party and headed it, rendering by his example the troops under his orders emulous and certain of success, has established a claim to an enviable rank amongst these distinguished officers whose names will be recorded in the annals of this brilliant campaign.

4th. Lieut. Col. Popham and Capt. Brook who conducted the columns of attack, and Majors Logie and Povoleri, Capts. Charlesworth, Baker and Cooper, who commanded the several corps composing them, are entitled to the Commander in chief's acknowledgements for their soldierlike performance of the respective duties assigned them.

5th. The laborious exertions of the Artillery and Engineer departments, were from the advanced season of the year, rendered very severe, and the performance of the important duties devolving on the officers under those trying circumstances is eminently creditable to Major Goreham, Captains Rodber, McDowell and Mackintosh, Lieuts. Walcott, Foggenpohl, Hunter, Anderson and Crauford; and His Excellency's thanks are equally due to the officers of that useful corps, the Pioneers, Lieutenants Bevan and Fell.

6th. The Commander in chief takes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of regret at the fate of Major Goreham, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery; whose professional skill and incessant exertions so mainly contributed to the success of the British arms on this occasion, and whose long and well tried services and high military character, have rendered his death (entailed by fatigue from overstrained zeal), a serious loss to his country.

7th. The whole of the Staff appear to have been animated with a similar sentiment to thee brethern in arms above enumerated; and the Commander in chief veiws the share they have taken in the dangers and honors of the day, and the assistance afforded by them throughout the operations, so materially forwarding the different arrangements, as highly honorable to officiating Assistant Adjutant General Capt. Scott, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Lieut. Sandys, Lieut. Hall Cantonment Staff, and Post Master; Lieutenant Casement, Baggage Master; Brigade Majors Taylor, Roope and Hawkes; Captains White and Spankie; Lieut. Syme, acting in the Commissariate Department and Brigade Quart. Master Lieut Bordieu.

8th. The Commander in chief cannot permit himself to pass over in silence the obligations which he feels due to the gallant energy of Major Clarke, commanding the four dismounted troops of the 5th cavalry, in his ready acquiescence in your wishes; and to Captain Doveton, commanding the light battalion; for the vigilance and alertness exerted in the maintenance of the post entrusted to him, altho' circumstances did not admit of those officers being more prominently and actively employed.

9th. The humane attention paid by Superintending Surgeon Dyer, to the comforts of the sick and wounded, is most praiseworthy, and produces the satisfactory reflection of his having alleviated the pain and suffering of many individuals, whose gratitude must prove a source of the most pleasureable sensations to him.

10th. The Commander in chief sympathises in the regret you must feel at the deaths of Assistant Surgeons Anderson and Davies, and at the loss of men sustained in the course of this service; altho' from the extent of the place, and the numerical strength and obstinacy of its garrison, the sacrifice of lives is less than might have been expected.

11th. The Commander in chief is happy to hear that the wounds received by Captain Charlesworth, Lieut. & Adj. Watson, and Lieutenants Casement and Fell, although severe, are not likely to deprive their country of their services; and H. E. contemplates and offers his sincere wishes for their early return to their duty.

12th. I am desired by the Commander in chief to offer to your acceptance the expression of His Excellency's sincere thanks for the eminent skill, judgment and zeal exhibited by you in the achievement of this conquest; an acquisition of considerable political importance; and His Lordship farther requests that you will be pleased to communicate the same to the whole of the troops employed under your command at the taking of Chandah, for the display of that gallantry (under an incessant and destructive fire), which soon impressed on the garrison a conviction of the inevitable fate which attended them, and by so paralyzing the vigor of the enemy secured the speedy effectuation of the triumph with which the scene was closed.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
A. G. at the Army.

We have received Madras Papers to the 30th ultimo, they contain nothing interesting.

Calcutta journals to the 24th ulto. have also been received, from which we have made a few extracts.

We regret to observe in these papers that the Cholera Morbus still continues to commit great ravages in the northeastern side of Hindostan, particularly among the Native community; and we are also very sorry to hear that this disease is progressively advancing to the southward of the Peninsula. It some time since made it's appearance at Nagpore and extended in a direct line from Malwa to the Bay of Bengal, and we have heard within the last few days that it has broken out violently at Jalna, where eight Europeans and twelve Natives are said to have died in one night. We sincerely hope that this disease, which has too fatally proved to be epidemical, may not extend to our insular situation; but as nothing is so likely to prove a preventive of its ravages as an attention to cleanliness in the habits and residences of the Native community, we should be happy to see this object more studied in Bombay than we fear it has ever been. Whoever has passed through the Parsee bazar within the fort, or the Native bazar beyond the esplanade, must have had full reason to lament the truth of this observation. The attention of government has long been directed to the improvement of the bazars. New roads have been formed, others enlarged and repaired, and a plan is in progress for draining the Breach Candy estate, and the low ground on which a great portion of the Native inhabitants reside; but all these measures will be ineffectual, unless seconded by the cordial co-operation of the opulent and respectable part of the community who possess an influence in their respective castes. It would be truly worthy of them, if they were to direct their attention to this object, if they were to appropriate some part of their well earned wealth to the improvement of the streets and passages within the precincts of their own residences, or such as are exclusively inhabited by persons of their own caste, or would endeavour by their influence to instil into the minds of the lower orders, a stronger sense of the utility and comfort of cleanly habits, than seems at present to prevail.

The next ships for England will be the Wellington and Bombay Castle for Liverpool, and the Ann and Bombay Merchant for London. The Wellington will get away, if possible, these springs; the Bombay Castle and Ann early next month, and letters to be sent by the latter ship will be received at the office of Hormarjee Bomanjee; the Bombay Merchant will sail about the 10 to 15th August.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant Soppitt, 9th Regt.
Artificer, J. Kempe Rocket Est.
Captain F. D. Ballantine, 1st Regt.
Captain Delamotte, Pioneers.
Lieutenant Lester, Horse artillery.
Major McLeod, 8th Light cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—July 11th Brig Jane, Commander J. D. Ridgway, from Calcutta the 10th April 1818.

Do. 13th Brig Fanny, Capt. J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France, the 26th June.

DEPARTURES.]—July 15th Portuguese Ship Princess Charlotte, Commander F. S. Bittancourt, to Macao.

Do. 16th H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard Esq. Capt., to the Persian Gulph.

Do. do. H. C. Ship Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell, to China.

Do. do. Ship Melpomene, Capt. S. Maughan, to London.

Do. do. Ship Acteon, Capt. John Mackey, to Mauritius.

Do. do. Ship Shaw Allum, Capt. J. J. Denham, to the Isle of France.

Do. do. American Ship Cicero, Commander, Robt. Edes, to Boston.

Passenger by the Melpomene, Mr. Frdk. Bilmore.
Passengers by the Shaw Allum, Mr. A. Rolin, Capt. Rose 89th Regt. Mr. Francis Perry.
Passenger by the Cicero. Mr. C. Brown.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—June 17, Ship Marchioness of Wellesley, R. Boon, from Rangoon 25th May

18, Ship Lady Campbell, T. Marquis, from England 4th Feb.

20, Brig Dotterel, J. W. Fish, from Madras———.

21, American Ship Edward, J. Macy, from New York, 5th Feb.

Ship Mary, J. W. Montinth, from Liverpool 3d Jan.

Portugueze Ship Luz, M. J. Pereira, from Lisbon 11th Feb.

Ship Jessy, A Landale, from Madras 12th June.

Ship Neptune, J. Rogers, from Bombay 30th April, and Madras 4th June.

DEPARTURES.]—June 17, Ship Asia, T. D. Finey, for China.

Ship Ruby, R. Dennison, for Ceylon and Bombay.

American Ship Herald, E. Graves, for Salem.

Ship Canada, W. Grant, for London.

Ship Triumph, F. H. Bean, for the Isle of France.

18, Ship Mary, T. Wilson, for London.

21, American Ship Canton J. Ansley, for Boston.

22, Ship Eugenia, W. E, Tyrer, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—June 25th, Doney Cauder Bux, Tindal Podven, from Nagore, 21st inst.—26th, Ship Isabella, Capt. F. Bignall, from Covelong,—27th, Ship Norfolk, Capt. P. Edward, from London the 5th Feb.

DEPARTURES.]—June 21st, Ship Pascoa, Capt. J. Nicoll, for Masulipatam,—Do. Ship Argo, Capt. S. C. Lyon, for Bengal,—Do. Ship Isabella, Capt. F. Bignall, for Covelong,—23d, Brig Lion, Capt. W. Smith, for Trincomalie,—Do. His M Sloop Bacchus, for do.—Do. Ship Eclipse, Capt T. Winter, for Bengal,—28th, Ship Medway, Capt. B. Wright, for Calcutta,—Do. Ship Eliza, Capt. C. Cornish, for Covelong.

Passengers per Norfolk.

FOR MADRAS:—Miss Gordon, Captain Roulston, Lieutenant Elliott, and Mr. Clemons.

FOR BENGAL:—Mrs. Frisby, Miss Brown, R. B. Gardiner, Esq. Captain Hutchinson, and a Native Servant.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At the Residency at Hyderabad, on the 2d of July, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Poonamalie, on the 2d June the Lady of Lieut. Cross, Royal Scots, Fort Adjutant of that Station, of a Son.

On the 23d June the Lady of A. Crawley, Esq. C. S. of a Son.

At Pondicherry on the 24th June the Lady of Colonel Webber, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Fort Marlborough, on the West Coast of Sumatra, on the night of the 22d April, the Lady of W. R. Jennings, Esq. Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor and late Acting Resident of that settlement.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.]—At Cawnpore on the 7th June Capt. Edward Gonte, H. M. 87th to Miss Costley, daughter of Capt. Costley, of the same corps.

BIRTHS.]—At Benares, on the 12th June the Lady of William Cowell, Esq. on a Son.

At Mirzapore, on the 15th June the Lady of Major Henry Manley, of the 8th N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 13d June at his house in Darumtullah, the Lady of A. Napier, Esq. M. D.

At Trincomalee, on the 2d of May last, Sampson Waring, Esq. formerly Captain in H. M. 24th Light Dragoons, and on the 20th of the same month, the Relict of the deceased, Alicia Emily, daughter of the late Sir John Meredyth, Bart. while on her passage to Calcutta.

On board the H. C. Ship Ernaad, off Calcutta, on the 19th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. William Babington, of the Royal Navy, and Second Officer of the above Ship,—aged 21 years.

At Chanday, near Malda, on the 3d June Mrs. John Andrew.

At Almorah, on the 17th June of a fever, James Bain, Esq. Assistant Surgen, Kumaoon Battalion.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

13TH JUNE 1818.

It is with great satisfaction that we hear from Kandy the favorable change among the sick has continued, and the general amendment has increased during the last week; all the Officers, who had been ill, are recovering, and some are making a rapid progress in their convalescence: for some days past the weather has been showery in the Interior and there is every reason to hope that a greater fall of rain will soon purify the air from every unwholesome taint: when it is considered that the seasons of ill health, recurring periodically in most parts of the Interior, are in fact the only formidable enemies that we have to cope with, we have reason to be well satisfied with the little loss sustained for some timlately past, which in that country is a part of the year always more or less subject to disease. We have, it is to be hoped, nearly got through this trial for the present year, and we may soon expect that a more healthy state of the atmosphere will enable the troops to carry on their operations upon a more extensive scale; and give us events to communicate of a more interesting nature, as leading more directly to the happy termination of the Kandyan Rebellion.

It is with the most lively pleasure that we hear His Excellency the Governor is so much recovered that on the 10th Instant he was enabled without inconvenience to go out in his Palanquin after a confinement of more than 4 months: We earnestly hope that fresh air and gentle exercise will soon restore completely His Excellency's bodily strength, so necessary to support him in that mental labour which he has incessantly undergone ever since the beginning of this arduous contest.

Madras Intelligence.

JUNE 30, 1818.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived at the little Mount on Wednesday morning, and about 6 o'clock on the evening of that day the General made his public entry into Madras. A street was formed by all the Troops in Garrison from the Government House to the Ameer Baug, through which His Excellency passed accompanied by his personal Staff, Adjutant General of the Army, &c. &c. &c. The Quarter Master and Commissary Generals, we understand, are coming overland—The following Extra Government Gazette was issued on the occasion.

"His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander in Chief, returned to the Presidency yesterday, and the hour of five in the afternoon was appointed for his reception by the Right Honorable the Governor

At 5 o'clock, the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, were paraded under the command of Major General Dyce, and formed a street from the Ameer Baug to the Government Gardens, through which His Excellency passed, attended by a numerous cavalcade of General and Staff Officers.—On alighting from his Horse at the Vestibule of the Government House, His Excellency received the cordial congratulations of The Right Honorable The Governor, the Members of Council, and other Public Authorities on his return to Fort St. George from his late arduous and successful Campaign in Central India. A Salute of 17 Guns from the Ramparts, announced to the Settlement the arrival of the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency and a Select Party dined with the Governor in the evening."

On Saturday His Excellency paid a visit to His Highness the Nabob of Arcot at Chepauk. The customary salutes were fired, and the usual ceremonies observed on this occasion.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop held his first Public Levee since his return, yesterday afternoon—it was numerously attended by the Civil and Military Gentlemen now at the Presidency.

The Drawing of the Lottery was concluded yesterday. The Prize of 20 000 Pagodas, we hear, fell to a native of the name of Soobaroi pillay. The following are the prizes above 50 Pagodas drawn on Wednesday, Friday and yesterday:

Tenth Day, Wednesday.—Nos. 783 and 4192, Prizes of 500 Star Pags. each.—Nos. 6517 6880 4270 and 5567, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Eleventh Day, Friday—No. 2034, a Prize of 20,000 Star Pags. No. 835, a Prize of 1000 Pags. and Nos. 1383 and 705, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Twelfth Day, Monday.—Nos. 6022 3268 2881 1121 5879 and 4916, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

We have letters from St. Helena, to the 7th of April The Honorable Company's Ship Wellington, Capt. Johnson, reached the Island on the 4th of April, and sailed again on the 7th in company with the Princess Charlotte of Wales. We lament to announce the death of General Sir John Chalmers, K. C. B. He died on the 30th of March. Our letters mention that the Imperial Exile continued in health. His mode of life had undergone no change.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. Ans.	— JUNE 23, 1818.— Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	Sell. Rs.	Sell. Ans.
5	12		6	4

We have been informed that an overland Despatch has been received at Headquarters containing Continental news as late as the 3d of March; and it was then said to be confidently reported, that the Allied powers had resolved on withdrawing the army of occupation from France two years prior to the expiration of the period, which had been originally intended To settle the preliminaries of this measure, four Commissioners were said to have been appointed, at the head of whom was the Duke of Wellington.

[*Calcutta Gaz. June* 23,

We are sorry to observe, that the Cholera Morbus has made its appearance in the Northern Circars: and that several other districts on the coast, are suffering from this disorder, combined with a bad fever.

Letters from Cawnpore give rather a melancholy account of the state of the 21st Dragoons at that station. It is said that betwixt the Saturday and Tuesday twelve men had died, and six of these Non-commissioned Officers.

We do not hear of the prevailing Epidemic being so fatal at Calcutta as formerly; but of late several sailors of the ships, that are just arrived, have fallen victims to it.

The rainy season seems to have now fairly set in; and if we may judge from the previous state of the weather, promises to be abundantly wet. It is devoutly to be wished, that it may effect such a change in the state of the atmosphere, as will banish the sickness, that has now prevailed during the long period of a twelve-month, and spread over almost every province in India.

The New Exchange Rooms at Greenway's Old Commission Rooms, are to be opened for the Mercantile Body, on Monday, the 29th Inst.

We are extremely sorry to state, that our letters from Nagpore of the beginning of June represent the sickness, that is now prevailing in that part of India, to be of a very serious and alarming nature. This disorder, which of course has received the name of Cholera Morbus, first appeared in the Camp of Colonel Adams on the 30th ultimo;—the day on which his Corps reached Nagpore. On that day 15 Sepoys and a great number of Camp followers died of it. The inhabitants of Nagpore had been suffering from it grieviously, for a fortnight before Colonel Adams reached the Capital, and the mortality among them is stated by our intelligent correspondent as at the rate of 25 per diem.

Our correspondent, speaking of the prevailing disorder, remarks:—

'The pestilence has nearly depopulated the beautiful valley of the Nerbuddah, and it has spread all over Berar; our hospitals are completely crowded, and a most heart-rending sight it is, that presents itself in them; the groans of the dying—the lamentations of the friends of those already gone, and the doolies crowding to the place with fresh victims, has an awful effect, which can better be conceived than described. Dr: Corbyn's practice was adopted at first, but without success, and hence doubts are entertained of its infallibility; and I think on fair grounds. As to Dr. Tytler's 'New Rice' Theory, if it has not yet been overthrown, we have here proof positive of its erroneousness. Neither the sepoys nor camp-followers use rice of any kind, nor will they ever do it where otta is procurable; as it always is here; & the Madras sepoys who prefer rice as much as ours dislike it, have not, I believe suffered near so much, It appears to me to differ considerably from what it was described to be, in the various discussions upon it. The vomiting is easily subdued, and is never so violent as has been described. Besides the patient throws up almost pure water in general, free from the least tincture of bile. Those afflicted with it, are in the extremest torture you can conceive, and cry out that their whole inside is burning, particularly the liver; and it is always preceded by pains in the head, stomach and limbs. I hope our medical gentlemen will make their opinions and practice public, because it appears, there are several peculiarities in the disease now raging. That it is not infectious is proved beyond a doubt, for the officers daily visit the hospitals several times, touching and conversing with the sick, and feel no bad effects from this exercise of their humanity.'

Asiatic Mir June 24,

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT,

NOTE OF THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU TO THE MINISTERS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

Translation

NOTE TO THE MINISTERS OF THE FOUR COURTS.

PARIS 10*th Sept.* 1817.

The undersigned Minister, Secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received the note which their excellencies, the Ambassadors and ministers of the Courts of Vienna, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg have done him the honor of addressing to him on the 20th of last month, relative to the discussion which has arisen between the Commissioners of the respective courts, respecting the mode of liquidation to be followed when the appropriated funds of guarantee, created in virtue of the stipulation of the treaty of the 20 November, shall be exhausted.

He should not fulfil the duty which is imposed on him by the confidence he has been constantly honored with by the ministers of the four courts, if, confining himself to the sole consideration of the subject, he should neglect to call their attention and that of their august sovereigns to all the consequences which are attached to it, and which render it now of such great importance for France and for all Europe.

Their excellencies have already perceived, in the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to them the 8th of last month, the embarrassement in which the providing a new capital of rents, to supply the deficiency of the funds already pledged, must place the government of the King; and their own observations must have convinced them that there is nothing exaggerated in the anxiety manifested.

In short, on one side, the impossibility presents itself of satisfying the demands made on France by the treaties, except by augmenting in a terrifying manner, the load already two heavy of the national debt; and on the other side, the certainty of the annihilation of the national credit, the sole resource left her, if she merely attempted to carry such an operation into effect.

In this state of things, of which the consequences may be so near, so serious, and which menace the destruction from its very foundation of the edifice of the social order of Europe, hardly raised from its ruins, it is worthy of the sovereigns whose cares and efforts have caused that happy result, to consider in their wisdom, if the severity of the conditions imposed on France is compatible with her interior repose; and if on this repose does not essentially depend that of the other nations.

They will recollect what they have wished France to be, when on the 30th May 1814, they signed the treaty of the reconciliation of Europe with her, and they will not render indelible the traces of the events of 1815.

By this treaty of the 30th May, no condition was imposed on France, which she was not at that period in a condition to fulfil; the rights of the subjects of the allied powers were guaranteed, but, as in former treaties, without any clause which increased the burden she had to support. There was nothing which prescribed to her, the line to be followed either in the mode or time of payment. All the forms prescribed by the French laws, all the provisions of these laws were moreover applicable, in the same way as they had been for such a length of time, to foreign debts; and the only meaning of the article which related to the creditors of France, was to give them the assurance; that altho' they had ceased to belong to her, or were subjects of another power, that they had not lost the right of being put on the same footing as the other creditors of the state.

Such was the treaty concluded at the moment when the King took the reins of goverment. Europe, satisfied with having compelled France to retire within bounds, did not wish to impose conditions, the rigorous execution of which would have been, by the recollections it would have incessantly awakened, an inexhaustible source of irritations; and would also have compromised that peace, which altho' purchased by great sacrifices, still left France very happy and sufficiently rich to discharge all her just debts.

Scarcely had the order re-established in her finances, began to furnish her with the means of proceeding to the payment of foreign debts, than a devastating tempest came and swept all from her. A few months were sufficient to create an age of calamities, all the resources of the treasury were dissipated in an instant. Above a million soldiers covered the soil of France; her cities were besieged, her plains ravaged; requisitions, enormous taxes, the inevitable consequences of the war, pressed down her provinces: the end of so many evils was the treaty of the 20th November.

The first sacrifice added to those which the treaty of the 30th May had imposed on France, was to pay a war contribution of 700 Millions. The occupation of the frontiers by an army which causes an annual expense of 150 millions at least, supposing that this shall last only three years, creates a new charge of 450 millions; and of 750, if the term is for 5 years. Here then, independantly of the incalculable sums which the second invasion has cost her, is much more than a 1000 Millions, which France must draw from her bosom, beyond what she would have had to pay in 1814.

At the same instant, a convention, presented as that by which the execution of the 19th and following articles of the treaty of the 30th May ought be determined, comes to increase the obligations beyond all proportion to the means which remain to France

The result of the examination of the demands presented for liquidation, a result which has only lately been ascertained, has proved that these amount also to more than 1000 millions. After the ruinous events of 1815, followed by two years of scarcity and almost famine, how is it to be expected that France can add so enormous a sum to what she already owes to foreign powers?

The minister of the king does not apprehend that the Governments who have concluded with him the convention of the 20th Nov. will reproach him with having undertaken an engagement, he was not able to fulfil. The undersigned can assert in contradiction, that none of the contracting powers knew or suspected the results of this convention; that no one in Europe foresaw how far it might be extended. The act itself carries irrefragable proof of this, for when the creditor himself fixes the amount of the security of what he reclaims, it is to be believed that he will make it equal to the supposed amount of his debt.

It may be objected that the treaty contains a clause, that, in the event the 8500 million franks of rent, which form the appropriated funds of guarantee, should be insufficient, it shall be made up by supplemental charges; but does it not equally provide for the contrary event, the event of the fund exceeding the demands? It is evident, from the consideration of these two hypotheses, that the negotiators of the treaty could not suppose that the increase could ever be more considerable than the principal, that the supplemental sum could surpass the primitive funds. This is so true, that when the government wishing to avoid being obliged to bring to the notice of the deputies of the nation the sacrifices required of them, resolved to demand an additional credit in order to provide at once for the eventual exhaustion of the appropriated funds, and the discharge of obligations contracted by a special agreement with the subjects of Great Britain, it conceived it exceeded much the actual want, in demanding 2 millions of rents for 40 millions of capital; and this opinion was in common with that of the foreign powers, who were acquainted with the measures the Government of the king was taking, and its object.

The assurance given by the Minister to the Chambers, that the vote of these funds was a precaution, so to speak, more than requisite, and that the government did not in any wise believe that it should be constrained to have recourse to it, and least of all, to consume it. This assurance was heard by all Europe, and admitted by her with the same good faith which had dictated it; no reclamation of the interested parties was made to combat it.

But even admitting that the powers did then believe that this was far short of the amount of the debts of France, at the utmost they could have valued the debt only at double the appropriated funds. But what can they say, what will all France say, in seeing that it is neither double nor four times the first valuation, that she is condemned to pay, but that if even she should increase tenfold the capital set apart to pay her debts, she would be so far from having satisfied all the pretentions on her, that she would find herself still debtor for a sum at least four times the amount of the original appropriated funds of guarantee?

This amount, even after having substracted from it all that is possible, would still be so *frightful, that it would exceed not only all present ability, but also all the means of credit*, especially if it is considered that it is ne-

cessary to add to it the expenses of the army of occupation and the discharge of the war contribution. The French government wishes to do all that is possible. The fidelity with which it has hitherto fulfilled all its engagements, sufficiently proves the sincerity of its intentions for the future, and here is the motive which prompts it to make known to the powers who signed the treaty of 20th Nov. with the utmost frankness, the situation in which it is placed.

It is quite impossible to think about creating new imposts, or of augmenting the existing ones. Every means have been employed, all resources exhausted, and France has still several years of extraordinary expenses to provide for and discharge.

The payments of France have been made since last year only by means of a loan. This loan must be renewed in order to provide for the expenses of ensuing year.

How then can it be expected, on the one hand, to obtain the assent of the chambers; and on the other, to realize the sums required; if at the same time, it is necessary to demand for arrears of foreign debt alone, the creation of 40 to 50 millions of rent, that is to say, the encrease of the existing debt, one half of its present amount? Should we not instantly behold the annihilation of the credit, giving birth to this resource (which requires to be the more delicately managed, as it is the only one left to France); and with the credit, the power of borrowing which gives to her the means of satisfying the engagements entered into with foreign governments?

But there is a consideration of a higher nature, and which cannot fail of being appreciated by the assembled ministers and their courts; which is, the effect which a demand, so unexpected by them, of sacrifices so enormous, will produce on the French nation. Without incurring the reproach of pusillanimity, one may dread the effects of the despair of an exasperated people, who shall see that more is required of them than they can give, and who will perceive at least one favorable circumstance in the defence of that which remains to them, and that if the law of necessity is opposed to them, they will appeal to the same law, for whatever fatal consequences their conduct may produce. This people resigned themselves with courage to the treaty of the 20th Nov. because they perceived in that resignation the end of their misfortunes. To take from them the prospect of attaining this end, would be to give the signal for calamities more formidable for Europe and for social order itself than all those which have terrified the world for the last 25 years.

Certainly, there is nothing chimerical in such fears, these dangers ought to fix the attention of those to whom the lot of nations is confided. It is necessary to foresee them in order to prevent them, and all the means to avoid them ought to be sought for diligently and seized with ardor.

The undersigned knows the wisdom and magnanimity of the sovereigns to whom Providence has confided the glorious task of consolidating a tranquillity so dearly bought by all parties, and is persuaded that the considerations which he is submitting to their ministers, will be the object of their most serious meditations. They will consider the important present situation of France and Europe, and knowing that in order now to carry into effect a treaty like that of the 20th November, it is necessary that it receive some modifications, and that the amount of the demand which is made on France, must be combined, with as much prudence as equity, with what she is able to support. This is what is demanded. She does not pretend to be dispensed from paying the just debts of individuals. She wishes still less that she should be thought to wish to free herself on more than one pretence from demands of the subjects of other powers; but she requires to be eased of debts, which are not of a nature so sacred, and which arise only from an interpretation, which she thinks is too harshly applied, of the stipulations of the treaty of the 30th May. She requires that, by common consent, the amount of her payments of foreign claims be fixed at a sum which can in no case be exceeded. She requires in short, that she should be granted all necessary indulgences, so that the mode adopted for these payments does not dry up her credit in its source.

It is to these points that the undersigned demands the modification to be carried; the absolute necessity of which he thinks he has shewn to the Ministers of the four courts. He is directed to invite them, in case they should think themselves not sufficiently authorised to enter at present with him, into the discussion of the objects of his present note, to be pleased to request the orders and powers of their respective courts.

In the mean time, until these arrive, and the new arrangements, which the undersigned flatters himself he shall conclude with them upon the bases which he has just pointed out, can serve as a rule for the Commissioners for the liquidation, he thinks that the labors of the commission ought not to be interrupted. He agrees completely in this respect with the opinion which their excellencies have manifested in their note to him of the 20th August.

He only thinks it necessary to observe, that the future labor, being by the fact itself of the demand he has made, purely provisional, at least till their courts have signified their intentions, that it is superflous, or rather impossible, to balance finally the accounts and make out the notes of liquidations; firstly, because the value with which these notes are to be exchanged does not even exist; and secondly, because several of the sums which will be carried to account, may be retrenched in the course of the negotiations, which the state of things renders necessary. It is under this impression that he is going to send instructions to the French Commissioners; and he earnestly requests the ministers of the four courts to be pleased to give similar instructions to the foreign Commissioners.

He has the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

MARCH 26, 1818.

By our private correspondence from Paris, it appears that the villain who would have murdered the Duke of Wellington, was betrayed to the police by a woman of the town with whom he had cohabited. We were from the outset convinced that a crime so abhorrent to the character of a brave and civilized nation, could never have been the fruit of French politics or parties; and it gives us satisfaction to learn, that the immediate perpetrator was an obscure miscreant, not allied to, nor countenanced by, nor co-operating with, any acknowledged body of Frenchmen; but that his abettors and employers, so far as has yet transpired, were desperate and forlorn as himself. The report on the budget was to be made on Saturday last in the Chamber of Deputies. It is conjectured, that after the discussion of that most pressing subject, the Members will begin to leave Paris, so as to reduce the attending number below the proportion necessary to entertain a public question, or to pass a legislative act; and in that case, it follows of course that the Concordat must be postponed to another Session. The recruiting of the Swiss regiments in the pay of France having been for some time suspended, it is now alleged by the partisans of the Ministry, that the said suspension has arisen from financial causes alone. But the Minister of War has assigned another reason, namely, the wish of Government to assimilate the Swiss troops to the national forces of France herself, by adopting the same mode of organization.

The French journals of Sunday came to hand last night, and present us with the report and details, though in an imperfect form, of the budget, which had been delivered on the preceding day; but as this important document fills three-fourths of the Moniteur, the late hour of its arrival, and its unfinished state, preclude us from doing more than briefly noticing that the general expenditure of 1818 is estimated by the Minister at 993,244,022fr., or about 41,380,000l. sterling; but blanks are left for the amount of the three important items of—1st, the debt; 2d, the ordinary; and 2d, the extraordinary expenditure. A loan is proposed, equivalent in its amount to 16,000,000 of rentes

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FEBRUARY 27.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, v. THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL AND COUNT MUNSTER, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The Solicitor-General, Counsel for the defendants, stated, that the Royal Plaintiff had filed a Bill against them as Executors to her late brother. The Bill alleged that the Duke in his life time gave the Royal Plaintiff two promissory notes, one for the amount of 15,000*l.* sterling; the other for a similar sum, but payable in Louis-d'ors. The former bill had been produced to the defendants, but the other had not; and the meaning of his application was, that it might be produced to the defendants, to enable them to ascertain whether the two notes were not given for one and the same sum, so as to enable them to shape their answer to the bill properly.

Sir A. Piggott followed on the same side, and said, he considered it a mere motion of course.

Mr. Shadwell, Counsel for the royal plaintiff, admitted that the bill set forth two notes, only one of which had arrived in this country. He was, however, instructed to move the Court to amend the bill, by leaving out of it the note which had not arrived. For this purpose, he asked the Court for time until next Seal.

The Lord Chancellor—There can be no objection to the bill's being amended in the way you have mentioned, Mr. Shadwell; but it will be necessary for the royal plaintiff to make an affidavit in support of the bill as amended.

PUBLIC LEDGER

MARCH 23.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Our Readers will have observed from our reports of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, that the Princess of Wales has lately filed a bill against the Earl of Liverpool and Count Munster, the executors of the late Duke of Brunswick, her brother, claiming the repayment of 15,000l. sterling, stated to have been lent by her to her brother in the month of August 1814, and to have been secured by three different written engagements from the Duke (two of the engagements being deposited at Mr. Coutt's office), and that Lord Liverpool and Count Munster made an application to the Lord Chancellor, that the Princess of Wales should be compelled to produce the third instrument before they answered the bill. The Lord Chancellor called upon Count Munster to make an affidavit, stating his reasons why this instrument should be produced before the bill was answered; and, in consequence of the affidavit made by Count Munster upon that occasion, the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday last, made an order that the Princess of Wales should produce the instrument.

The following is a copy of that affidavit, which, though not publicly read, is filed on record in the Court of Chancery; and we think it our duty to lay it before our readers:—

IN CHANCERY.

Between her Royal Highness Caroline Augusta Princess of Wales, by Anthony Buller St. Leger, her next Friend, plaintiff; and Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, and Ernest Frederick Herbert, Count Munster, defendants.

Ernest Frederick Herberts, Count Munster, of Grosvenor-place, in the country of Middlesex, one of the abovenamed defendants, maketh oath and saith, that he hath been informed and believes, that in or about the latter end of the year 1816, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales sent to the Right Hon. G. Canning one of the executors named in the will of the late Duke of Brunswick (but who hath not proved the will), two instruments in writing, one in the German language and and one in the French language, both dated on the 24th day of August 1814, purporting to be to the same effect, and to be engagements on the part of the late Duke of Brunswick, to repay to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in two years, with interests, the sum of 15,000*l.* sterling, therein stated to be lent by her Royal Highness to the Duke of Brunswick; and this deponent further saith, he hath been informed and believes, that the said two instruments were deposited by Mr. Canning with Messrs. Coutts, and Co. bankers, in the Strand; and this deponent saith, that, on the 7th day of February, 1818, this deponent attended the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. and there were then present Mr. Canning and Mr. Le Blanc, the Solicitor of this deponent; and the Earl of Liverpool, a party in this suit; and also Mr. Brougham, and several other Gentlemen, who appeared to this deponent to attend with him, but who are not known to this deponent. And this deponent saith, that Mr. Coutts then produced the said two written instruments, and that they were on that occasion inspected by this deponent, and several of the others persons present. And this deponent saith, that he had, for many years previous to the late Duke of Brunswick's death, been honoured with his confidence, and had been in habits of continued correspondence with him, and was intimately acquainted with his manner of writing, both in the German and in the French language, and has in his possession a great number of letters and other papers in both languages, written by the said late Duke; and this Deponent took with him to the said meeting at Mr. Coutt's one German letter and one French letter, written by the said late Duke, for the purpose of comparing them with the said instrument. And this deponent further saith, that the said written instrument in the German language appeared to this deponent, upon the comparison with the said German letter, written by the said late Duke, to be an imperfect resemblance of the hand-writing of the said letter, and that neither the spelling nor the construction of the said written instrument were equal to the manner of the said late Duke, who well understood and wrote the German language which was his own vernacular language, and especially that there were certain expressions in the said written instrument which were unmeaning, and absurd in the German language, and which appeared to this deponent to be borrowed from the English idiom—thus: the German word "auf," is used in the said instrument as equivalent to the English word "of," which has nearly the same sound; whereas the German word "auf," signifies "upon," and thus, instead of speaking of a sum "of," 15,000l. the instrument, when translated, speaks of a sum "upon," 15,000l.; and instead of Duke "of" Brunswick, it speaks of Duke "upon" Brunswick; and instead of the month "of" August, speaks of the month "upon" August; and the Christian name of the late Duke in the signature is mis-spelt, and different from his habit of writing, being "Wilehlm," instead of "Wilhelm," and the same is signed Brunswick et d'Oels, which signature, or the signature Brunswick Oels, the late Duke did adopt during the time he was dispossessed of his dominions by the French, but this deponent believes he did not use after his return to his dominions, in the autumn of the year 1813. And this deponent further saith, that the said written instrument, in the French language, appeared to this deponent, upon comparison with the French letter of the said Duke, to be also an imperfect resemblance of the hand-writing of the said letter; and that the construction of the said written instrument did not appear to be equal to the manner of the said late Duke of Brunswick in writing French; and that the signature of the said instrument was also Brunswick et d'Oels, which this deponent believes as aforesaid, the late Duke was not in the habit of using when the said instruments bear date; and this deponent further saith, that her said Royal Highness hath in her said bill filed against the Earl of Liverpool and this deponent, founded her claim upon the said written instrument in the French language for the repayment of 15,000l. sterling; and also upon another instrument in the French language of the same date, for the repayment of 15,000 Louis de France; and this deponent is informed and believes, that in the month of April, 1817, her Royal Highness caused the said latter instrument to be produced for payment in Brunswick: and this deponent is advised and verily believes, that previous to putting in his answer to the said bill, it is necessary, in order that his answer may fully meet the case, that he should have the inspection of the said last-instrument.

MUNSTER.

Sworn at my Chambers, Southampton-buildings, the 13th of March 1818, before me, S. HARVEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES *v.* LORD LIVERPOOL AND COUNT MUNSTER.

The Lord Chancellor—I have read that affidavit of Count Munster which was handed up to me on Saturday, and it is not necessary for me to say more, than that I think it lays a sufficient ground for me to direct, that the second instrument, or security given by the late Duke of Brunswick to his sister, the Royal Plaintiff, be produced to the defendants, before they are compelled to put in their answer to her bill.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

The Solicitor General—Then the motion is granted.

Sir S. Romilly—No; for the terms of the motion are, that the defendants should have a fortnight to answer, after the production of the instrument, with was to be immediate. I am confident his Lordship does not mean that.

The Lord Chancellor—I certainly do not, Sir Samuel; I mean that the defendants should have a fortnight to answer, after the time of the production of the instrument, without specifying when the production shall take place.

Sir A. Piggot—That is the same thing.

Sir S. Romilly—It certainly is not; and I beg the distinction may be understood.

Motion granted in part.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE POOR LAWS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider of the Poor Laws, and to report their observations thereupon from time to time to the House, have considered the same accordingly, and agreed to the following Report:—

The Committee appointed by the House in the last Session of parliament, having in their Report presented to the House such a comparative view of the assessments for the relief of the poor at different periods, as the materials which they then possessed enabled them to form, have now to make some important additions and corrections to such statement. For they have been furnished with some returns, made in pursuance of the order of the House, of the assessments in the years 1748, 1749, and 1750; which were not known to exist, till they were discovered by the researches of Mr. Speaker into the Records of the House during the recess. And though those accounts, from all the counties except four, appear to have been more or less deficient, yet it will be found, by a reference to the Appendix, that such deficiencies have been supplied by the assiduity of Mr. Rickman, one of the Clerks Assistant, in a way that will probably be thought to render them sufficiently accurate for the purpose of comparison with those of subsequent years. Nor is this the only advantage to be derived from those documents; for it has suggested a more summary method of obtaining similar information, if it should be required by the House, though the prompt and effectual means of the Post-office.

The House have now also, at length, in their possession, the returns made under the Act 55 Geo. III. of the assessments for the years ending 25th March 1813, 1814, aud 1815, embracing an abundant and valuable mass of information. From these it will appear, that the abstract of the assessment for the year ending 25th of March, 1815, which was returned to the Committee in the last Session, and printed in the Appendix to the other Report, was materially incorrect, in consequence of mistakes made in preparing it, and deficiencies existing at that time in the returns, which were wholly unnoticed. The whole sum raised by assessment in that year was stated to amount to 7,068,929l.; whereas it was really 7,457, 675l:—the sum expended on the poor was stated to be 5,072, 028l. instead of 5,418,845l.

The result of the whole of these additions and corrections will afford the following comparative view of the sums raised by assessment, and the sums expended on the poor, at the periods to which these documents relate:—

		Total rai-ed.	Expended on Poor.
Average	1748, 1749, 1750	£730,135	£689,971
Year	1776 -	1,720,316	1,530,804
Average	1783, 1784, 1785	2,167,748	2,304,237
Year	1803 -	5,348,204	4,267,963
Average	1813, 1814, 1815	8,161,196	6,129,844

Your Committee have placed in the Appendix a summary of these latter returns; but to the voluminous details contained in these returns, they feel it unnecessary to refer, except to express their apprehension that the 4th column, which states the number of persons relieved from the poor-rate permanently, not including the children of such persons, must be, in a considerable degree, calculated to lead to to an erroneous conclusion, from the prevalence of the practice of affording relief nominally to parents, though it be really on account of their children.

Your Committee, upon their appointment in this Session, proceeded to consider which of their former suggestions it might be expedient to submit to the House, for the adoption of Parliament, without further delay. No time has been lost in putting such measures into the form of legislative enectmsnts, and they have instructed their Chairman to move for leave to bring in a Bill or Bills, on those suggestions (in the first instance) which, as far as they can judge, are most generally approved, and tend to amend the administration of the existing laws; while they are proceeding to reconsider other parts of the subjects, in which more doubt and difficulty may naturally be expected to arise. The Appendix to the above Report contains the following observations:—

The number of persons relieved permanently, both in and out of any workhouse, on the average of the last three years, appears to be 516,963; ditto, occasionally, being parishioners, 493,663; total 940,626: exclusive of any children of those permanently relieved out of the house.

Four thousand and ninety-four parishes or places maintain the greater part of their poor in workhouses, averaging for the last three years 93,142 persons.

The population of England and Wales, as taken from the Abstract laid before Parliament in the year 1811, appears to have been 10,150, 615; so that the number of persons relieved from the poors' rates appears to bave been 9¼ in each 1000 of the population.

The total of the money raised by Poors'-rates, or other rates, appears to have averaged, for the last three years, the sum of 8,168,340*l.* 13*s.* 9¾*d.* being at the rate of 16*s.* 1*d.* per head on the population, or 3*s* 1¾*d.* in the pound, of the total amount of the sum of 51,898,423*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.* as assessed to Property-tax in the year 1815.

The amount of money expended in suits of law, removals, and the expences of parish officers, for militia purposes, and for all other purposes, is, independent of the maintenance of the poor, 2,162,799*l.*

The number of persons belonging to Friendly Societies appears to be, for the last three years, nearly 8½ in the 100 of the resident population.

The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities, appears to be 57,960 square statute miles, or 37,094,400 statute acres; wherefore, the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, averages 175 persons.

The greater proportion of the population of England and Wales appears to be employed in trade and manufaetures, there being 770,199 families returned employed in agriculture, and 959,632 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; besides 413,316 other families.

The following is a correct statement of the number of Emigrants, arrived at the ports of Philadelphia and New York, from January 1 to December 31, 1817:

From England, Ireland, and Scotland—	At Philadelphia	3553
Do. Do. Do.	New York	4334
France - -	Philadelphia	63
Do. - -	New York	674
Holland and Germany -	Philadelphia	3102
Do. do. -	New York	252
British Possessions in North America	Philadelphia	202
Do. do do.	New York	1273
The West Indies generally	Philadelphia	16
Do. do.	New York	467
Italy and Spain - -	Philadelphia	37
Do. do. -	New York	64
All other Countries -	Philadelphia	5
Do. - -	New York	78
Total at Philadelphia, 7035—	At New York	7634

LENT AZSIZES.

NORFOLK.

MUSKETT *v.* GURNEY.

This was an action for Crim. Con. an[illegible] damages were laid at 10,000*l.* The [illegible] is the son of a man who had reali[illegible] fortune by agricultural pursuits [illegible] daughter of an opulent farm[illegible] dant is a man of resp[illegible] to the Society of F[illegible] in support of the [illegible] Ewen, a nu[illegible] and the [illegible] walki[illegible] which she could carry her evidence was, that they once went into a straw hut together, where they remained half an hour; her mistress was cool when she went into the hut, but flushed, and with the front of her bonnet broken when she came out. The door of this hut was open all the time, and she admitted that she walked before it.— Verdict for the defendant.

WORCESTER.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AND SEDUCTION.—HALFORD *v.* RICHARDSON.

This was an action brought by a farmer, against the defendant, who is also a farmer, living in Gloucestershire, for a compensation for the seduction and loss of the services of his daughter Miss Ann Halford.

Miss Ann Halford, a modest looking young Lady was put into the box, and she gave the following detail:—" I am the daughter of Mr. E. Halford; he lives at Broadway, and is a farmer; he lived at Stanway, in Gloucestershire, when I first became acquainted with Mr. Richardson. It was in the year 1810. I am now 26 years of age. He visited me on honourable terms. I continued there a year and a half and he was all that time a lover of mine upon those terms. My father's family consisted of himself, my mother, a sister, and a brother. In the month of November, 1812, he still continued to pay his addresses to me, and in the course of a month after he took such an advantage of me as entirely destroyed my reputation. I was brought to bed in the month of July in the following year. My father knew what had taken place in the month of February of the same year; and in March the defendant ceased to come to my father's house; until that time he continued to be treated as he had been before. I was in the habits of seeing the defendant at Evesham Market, and he told me he never meant to slight me, and that it was never his intention; he said he never saw any one that he liked better; he has since married another woman, a Miss Baylis, of Stanway. What he rented was abont 100 acres. When I was in that situation (pregnant) my father had to get a servant to do the work which I used to do. Mr. Smith attended me in my confinement, and I had a nurse. The child lived, and is still living. My father and I went before a Magistrate on the subject of the child."

Cross examined.—" I met the defendant promiscuously, after the transaction, at market or any where else, as it might happen to be—by accident, not by appointment. I was at the play last night; I sat in the front boxes, in the front row, but I did not look after the defendant. I was before a Magistrate about the child. He said he never wished to slight me, or to take my character from me. The defendaut is one of eight children.

Mr. J. Nind was the next witness called: be stated that the defendant occupied a farm of 100 acres, under T. Phillips, Esq. His father was dead, and witness was trustee under his will. Witness paid the defendant 130*l.* as his share. His property was left equally divided amongst the family. About twelve months since, witness paid the defendant's wife 200*l.*; she received part of it before her marriage and part after. The defendant had 100*l.* of his wife's property. This was all the evidence offered on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Burrough, in summing up, observed, that at all events the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the loss he had sustained in losing the services of his daughter; at the same time, he saw no particular circumstances which called for heavy damages—on the contrary, the most moderate would be adequate to the injury.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages, 40*l.*

[illegible]MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]OUSE OF COMMONS.

11th, FEB.

[illegible]AND INFORMERS.

[illegible]LEY rose to make his promised [illegible]struction to the Committee of Se[illegible]tting, to inquire whether any & what [illegible]had been taken to detect & bring to jus[illegible]se persons who were described in the Report [illegible] by the Committee of Secrecy on the 20th [illegible]une, 1817, as individuals from whom information [illegible] had been derived, but whose language and conduct might in some instances have had the effect of encouraging those designs which it was intended they should only be the instruments of detecting.—He was sensible how much he should require the indulgence of the House in the few preliminary observations which it would be necessary for him to make on a subject that had so strongly excited the interest of Parliament and the country—a subject to which the public attention had been particularly directed by the circumstances which had transpired in the recent trials connected with it; in conjunction with the passage in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of last year to which he had just adverted. Not having precise local knowledge, he did not wish tobe understood to refer to any particular individual, but to ground his motion on the general statement in the Report. He wished the House to recollect the course of proceeding that had been adopted by his Majesty's Government. For several months, during which the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus had existed, the powers with which it invested Government were by no means unsparingly used. The gaols were filled with suspected individuals; many persons were in all probability made the victims of the crimes of others. The various provinces witnessed the novel sight of State Prisoners. Not that alone—they saw them loaded with irons, and placed in close confinement.—The strongest and the weakest measures were contrasted with each other. On the one side, the gaols were crowded with unfortunate persons, dragged from distant parts of the kingdom, and treated with the utmost severity: while, on the other, the most puerile steps were adopted, assuming at last the shape of an admonition to a parent to the good government of his son [a laugh]. When so many persons were thus taken up and imprisoned, was it right and fair that no measures should be taken to detect & prosecute those Spies and Informers, whose conduct a Committee of that House had pronounced suspicious? Was this a fair and impartial administration of the criminal justice of the country? He wished, however, to guard himself against being supposed to express an opinion generally against the employment of Spies. It was most unfortunate that such measures should ever be necessary; that public treason could sometimes be detected only by private treachery; that vice should be rendered subservient to the safety of the State; and it was most especially important, wherever such measures were resorted to, they should be accompanied with the greatest caution and vigilance. It appeared, from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of last Session, that that Committee did apprehend, that some of the persons employed to detect the designs of others, had done more than their duty, and had fomented that which they were employed only to discover. If there were such persons, they ought to be detected & prosecuted. The Honourable Gent. concluded by apologising to the House for the inadequate manner in which he had brought the subject under their consideration [hear, hear!], and by moving the instruction to the Committee which he had already described.

Mr. BATHURST was sure that the House could require no apology from the Honourable Gentleman for the manner in which he had introduced his motion. Nothing could be more correct. But he could not pay the same compliment to the motion itself. It was to instruct the Committee to adopt a precise line of conduct, which the powers they already possessed would enable them to adopt, if necessary. The Honourable Gentleman, however, by merely quoting in his motion the earlier part of a passage in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of last year, had given a bearing to it which it did not warrant. In the conclusion of that passage the Report stated, that though in some instances there was reason to apprehend that encouragement had been given to designs which it was intended only to detect, yet, that it was perfectly clear to the Committee that before any such encouragement could have been given, the plan of a simultaneous insurrection in different parts of the country had been actually concerted, and its execution fully determined on. The Honourable Gentleman asked, had any steps been taken to detect and prosecute the persons to whom he supposed this passage in the Report was applied? To this he (Mr. Bathurst) answered, that no such steps had been taken, and for this plain reason, that no criminality was imputed to those persons, but that the simple meaning of the Committee was, that individuals so communicating information must necessarily profess themselves to be the accomplices of those whose designs they were detecting, and might in that sense be said to encourage the designs themselves. The Report of the Committee, therefore, contained nothing which required any active measures of the nature alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman, nor had any farther grounds appeared for such measures. The Honourable Gentleman and the House would recollect, that the moment it was found out that Oliver was employed by Government, a number of persons immediately took the opportunity of saying that he was originally the concerter of the whole of the conspiracy which he was employed to detect, than which nothing could be more unfounded. Nor had he encouraged the designs in question any further than as the assertion that there were 70,000 men in London prepared to support them—an assertion which was necessary to the maintenance of his character as a deputy from the metropolis—might be said to encourage them. But whatever might be the amount of the encouragement thus afforded, nothing was better established than that the details of the conspiracy had been formed, and the particular insurrection postponed from time to time, long before the person alluded to had any concern with the business. Government knew of no impropriety in the manner in which Oliver had conducted himself. So far from instigating the conspiracy, his instructions were to give information not only to Government, but to the Magistrates in every place to which he went. His employment was originally entirely accidental. He was not engaged specifically to go among the disaffected. But, being among then, and having

made communications to Government, he (Mr. Bathurst) wished to ask, what would have been thought of Government, had they declined to avail themselves of such communications from a person whose character was unimpeached, except by those whose designs he had exposed? The Honourable Gentleman had not exhibited the candour which pervaded the other parts of his speech, where he talked of the crowded state of the gaols. If it was true, as had been proved, that there was an organized plan of insurrection, surely the imprisonment of thirty or forty persons, thus disarming the disaffected, and depriving them of their leaders, could not be charged on Government as an abuse of power. The Right Honourable Gentleman was proceeding to reply to what he conceived had fallen from the Honourable Mover, with reference to the trials at Derby, observing that there could be no doubt that the declaration made on the scaffold by Turner of Oliver's connexion with the transaction for which he suffered was wholly unfounded, and put into the unfortunate man's mouth by some designing individual, when

Mr. Fazakerley observed, that his remarks related to the trials in London.

Mr. Bathurst then proceeded to observe, that the Report of the Secret Committee on which the Hon. Genteman founded his motion had no relation to the trials in London, which had taken place long before that Report, and respecting which therefore the Committee could have nothing to communicate to the House. The information contained in that Report related solely to the country; and, as he had already stated, there was nothing in the transactions which had taken place in the country that afforded the slighest reason for suspecting that any criminal encouragement had been given to the designs of the disaffected by the individual or individuals alluded to.

Lord Milton observed, that if he were to follow the honourable employment of a spy he should wish to engage in the service of the Right Honourable Gentleman. This speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman was calculated to mislead the House.

Mr. Bathurst rose with warmth, and asked the Noble Lord if he meant to say that he (Mr. Bathurst) intended to mislead the House? [a general laugh.]

Lord Milton said, that the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman was calculated to mislead the House with respect to certain parts of the transaction. The Right Honourable Gentleman had stated that the first connexion of Oliver with the disaffected was without the concurrence of Government.

Mr. Bathurst observed, that what he had stated, was, that Oliver was not sent by Government, but that being found in connexion with the disaffected, he was desired to continue that connexion.

Lord Milton proceeded. He could not agree with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that no injurious consequences arose from the employment of Oliver. The Right Honorable Gentleman had said, that it was necessary that a person so employed should assume the character of an associate of those whose conduct he was investigating. But the character assumed by this Oliver was one of no ordinary nature. It was a character, on the appearance of which a great deal was to turn, and a great deal did turn. He appeared as the representative of the disaffected in the Metropolis. In a paragraph of the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords last Session, it was stated, that the disaffected in the country appeared still to be looking to the Metropolis with the hope of his assistance and direction. By whom was that connexion kept up, or the appearance of it kept up?—By a person sent down to the country by his Majesty's Secretary of State [hear, hear, !]—By an individual, who assumed a character, on whose appearance the Magistrates in the country knew that the disaffected in their neighbourhood rested for support! He (Lord Milton) could never review this transaction, without feeling convinced that much mischief had resulted from the interposition of the individual in question. And this he said, without attaching the least truth to the declaration made by the unfortunate persons who suffered at Derby of their connexion with Oliver. He knew how easy it was to induce persons to declare that which was false, for the purpose of lessening the imputation of their own guilt. Without stating any positive opinion therefore on the subject, he was inclined to believe that the assertion to which he had just alluded was destitute of foundation:—In his conscience he believed that the substance of the greatest part of the charges against Oliver was furnished by persons who were more engaged in these transactions then he himself was. Another part of the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman was calculated to mislead the House. He had stated that no men were taken up in consequence of the information of Oliver. It was true that no persons were taken up on the information of Oliver, strictly speaking, but it was going too far to say that the arrest and subsequent confinement of many persons did not take place in consequence of the information furnished by Oliver: for from his information they were able to avail themselves of the testimony of others, so that in common sense the arrest was in consequence of such information. He was not now complaining of persons being so arrested and confined—a time would come when an inquiry into this subject must be made; but he wished much that the House should attend to one particular circumstance. It appeared that in some parts of the country—Nottingham for instance—the people were ready to assassinate Oliver. And what was the consequence? No rising ever took place at Nottingham. But in those parts of the country where the people bona fide believed in Oliver, these insurrections actually took place—for instance, in the west riding of Yorkshire, in Derbyshire [not in Derbyshire, from Mr. Bathurst]. Not in Derbyshire [hear, hear, hear !]? [Not in that part where any insurrection was, said Mr. Bathurst]. He should say no more on this subject [hear, hear, hear !]. The Right Honourable Gentleman could recollect from two to eight o'clock [hear, hear !]. He thought the House would not be doing their duty to the country unless they entered into a substantial and efficient inquiry into the conduct both of those who were employed as Spies and Informers, and of those who employed them [hear, hear !]. It was a little too much to the people of this country to hear the subject of espionage spoken of as it was in that House—it was a little too much that the character, & conduct of that description of people should be heard mentioned in the House with so little disesteem—not to say detestation [hear, hear !]. Perhaps he was carrying his candour beyond what as an honest man he was bound to say; but he thought that the Ministers were principally chargable with imprudence. They might have indeed subsidiary motives for endeavouring to excite to the extent they did, alarm throughout the country; but he thought imprudence was the base of their conduct. Whatever obloquy he might draw down on himself, he wished to state the precise point of view in which he saw the transactions. As a Member of the Committee, be it remembered, he was but one single individual [hear, hear !]. Nothing but an imperious sense of duty, and a wish to obey whatever commands the House imposed on him, could induce him to bear being a Member of the Committee; having, however, placed their commands on him, it was his duty to obey; but if this duty was a burden in one respect, it would be grateful to him if they alieviated it, by adopting the motion of his honourable friend.

Mr. Charles Grant, jun. contended, that the instruction contended for was altogether unnecessary, as the Committee might, if they though proper, attend to the same subjcet.

Mr. Bennet said he was placed in a considerable dilemma by the present motion, to which he meant, however, to give his support. But the House must not think that the country could look to the Secret Committee with any expectation of an impartial investigation, when they considered who the Members of that Committee were—who were the persons tried in that Committee—who furnished the evidence. Ministers themselves named the Committee—they were the persons on trial—and they the evidence. Still, however, he should vote for the motion, because he wished that a test might again be proposed to the House—that if the House refused their assent to the motion of his Honourable Friend, the public might be completely satisfied that this Committee was neither more nor less than one of the grossest juggles ever attempted to be played off on any people. His Majesty's Government had drawn up a Bill of Indictment against the people of England—two Committees had been named by Ministers, who, on evidence furnished by these Ministers, pronounced the people of this country to be disaffected to the Constitution. From these Committees, however, the people had been shut out.—All that he asked for was, that the cause of the people should be heard—and no cause was more entitled to be heard. The people of England had been visited by one of the greatest plagues with which a people could be afflicted—that Government, which ought to have been their protector, had sent persons among them to stir them up to acts of violence. A Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Bathurst), who seemed to be the common voucher for the character of all the Spies and Informers in the employ of Government [a laugh!], had told them that Oliver was a person of unsullied character. It appeared to him, however, that the Right Honorable Gentleman had himself furnished the best argument against the employment of Spies; for he had told them that the natural consequence of the employment of Spies, was their doing things which furnished an accusation against them of fomenting the disturbances they were employed to prevent. He wished to remind the House of the terrible case which was produced by his Honourable Friend near him (Mr. Philips), of the mischief caused by those wretched fiends in human shape, the Spies employed in Manchester and its neighbourhood. He wished to give no general opinion as to the employment of Spies. It was one of the mischiefs attendant on their employment, that they had to look for their reward in the continuance and not the termination of disturbances. He knew that that sort of persons who were employed as Spies in this country, had done acts which he could not think of without a feeling of horror. Lancashire, and the district connected with it, ever since 1812, had been traversed by whole hosts of Spies. The Magistrates had, by their system of espionage, thrown the whole of that country into the greatest alarm. While the poor people engaged in the manufactories there, after working 15 hours a day, could only obtain for the support of themselves & families six or seven shillings a week, these Spies were earning, by the more profitable employment of selling the blood of the people, 10s. 12s and 15s. a week. A person, whose name was Raines, the captain of a band of Spies, had published a book giving an account of the transactions in which he was engaged, and of the instructions under which he acted. Here he would appeal to the Honorable Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) whose opinion he wished to have on this subject. Instructions were given to procure persons to be twisted in, as is it was technically called, Members of certain Societies. This was to take oaths imprecating the destruction of body and soul, in case of disclosure of any of the proceedings of these Societies, oaths conceived in the most horrible and offensive terms; and this officer, agreably to his instructions, actually persuaded persons to take this oath and to enter into every engagement with those Societies for the purpose of betraying them [hear. hear !]. He did not wish to set up for a great moralist, or to make professions of superior sanctity; but he should think himself the basest of human beings if he were to lend his countenance to such infamous transactions. And to support what? The law—by the breach of every law, human and divine. But to come particularly to the point. The Right Honourable Gentleman had challenged any person to bring forward any charge against the character of Oliver—he was prepared to meet that challenge. He had accidentally become acquainted with certain particulars of the history of that person, which he should state to the House, and when they heard the case they would be unable to refuse credence to it. He had no doubt that the Right Honourable Gentleman who now passed this panegyric on Oliver would last year have been ready to pass the same panegyric on Castles. Castles was believed by the Right Honourable Gent. and by the Attorney and Solicitor-General—but thank God he was not believed by an English Jury [hear, hear !]. He did not mean, however, to say, that the persons who were tried in Westminster-hall, though not guilty of high treason, were not guilty of what they ought to have been punished for. This favourite witness of the Govt. was paid and clothed by them. This was enough to mark their system. This Castles, this bully of a brothel, this wretch who had been tried for uttering forged notes, this worthless wretch, that he might come into Court with a more respectable appearance, the Police Magistrates thought fit to clothe him at a considerable expence. Now with respect to this Oliver, this man of exemplary morals, this man for whose character the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Bathurst) had so stoutly vouched, without gratifying him with the particulars of his history, he could tell the Right Honourable Gentleman, that so far from his character being unsullied, he had begun his career by an act which not unfrequently marks the outset of persons who rise by degrees to the summit of crime—he began by committing that fraud on women which Mr. Castles had also committed—like Mr. Castles he had been guilty of Bigamy [hear, hear, hear !]. There were other parts of his character, which, whenever the Right Honourable Gentleman put this witness into the Box, he was ready to take up. He could produce sufficient evidence to shew, that so far from Oliver being a man of unsullied moral character, he owed to the mercy of others the life he had forfeited to the laws of his country [hear, hear !]. He should say no more, however, on that subject at present—he had taken great pains, however to ascertain the truth of the circumstances to which he had alluded, which came to him from a most respectable source. The Honourable Member then entered into an account of the transactions in which Oliver was engaged last year. He believed he was first introduced to a small Society a London by a person of the name of Pendrill.—On the 24th of April Mr. Oliver departed from London with a person of the name of Mitchell, to see Mr. Pendrill at Liverpool, who was on his way to America. On their reaching Birmingham Oliver was introduced to a Mr. Jones, of that town, by Mitchell, with whom Mr. Jones had been acquainted many years, and of whom he had a very high opinion. He invited a few of his friends, who were also friends of Parliament Reform, to spend the evening at his house with the London Delegate. Four persons answered the invitation. He would tell the Right Honourable Gentleman that witnessess could be produced to all the particulars which he might state, who were ready to come forward to be examined, if the House should consent to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. The conversation at the house of Mr. Jones turned generally on politics. Mr. Oliver stated that after he had seen his friend Pendrill safe on board he should immediately enter on the business for which he was delegated from London— that he was going to set out on a sort of tour through Derby, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, Manchester, and other manufacturing places in the North—that the great object of his tour was to get Petitions for Reform by tens throughout England. He said he should endeavour to get persons from the different towns through which he passed to meet him at Wakefield to take the subject into consideration. He very much urged the individuals present to send a person to meet him there, as a delegate from Birmingham. At this proposal the persons present only laughed. They told him of the absurdity of five individuals taking upon themselves to delegate a person from so large a town as Birmingham. He smiled at the objection, and observed to them, "You are very green in the country yet." A few days after Oliver's departure, he sent a letter to Mr. Jones, at Birmingham, informing him that a meeting was fixed on at Wakefield, on the 5th of May; that there had already been one meeting there, and requesting some person to be sent from Birmingham to attend. Oliver went to Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, and other places, in that part of the country, and they had evidence that at all these plaees he had called on the most respectable persons, whom he had stimulated to attend these meetings.—He represented himself as a man who had been long actively employed in important transactions—as concerned in the business of 1792, as concerned with Despard, as having facilitated the escape of Thistlewood and Young Waston, and as having collected money for them. He stimulated them to enter into engagements to send delegates. To Wakefield he went first by himself—his companion had been arrested. He had in his possession a narrative, drawn up by two persons, of what had taken place there—and he had had opportunities of authenticating the most minute circumstances of this narrative. On the arrival of the delegate from Birmingham, he called on Oliver at his Inn, and found him in the parlour alone. He expressed great grief at the arrest of Mitchell, and after deploring for some time the loss the cause would sustain through it, he looked at his watch, and observed, that it was time to attend the Meeting. As they were walking towards the place appointed, Oliver said it was his firm conviction that "their new plan of petitioning would have no effect on their oppressors, and that nothing short of physical force would do any good" [hear, hear, hear !]. He afterwards asked this person, should there be any necessity, do you think all who attended a Meeting at Birmingham would be ready to fight for their liberties? He was astonished at the question, and observed it was a subject on which he had never entertained a thought, nor did he know of any person in Birmingham who had any such ideas. Oliver told him it was highly necessary he should give as good an account as he possibly could from Birmingham, to strengthen and keep up the spirits of those who should attend the Meeting. The person answered, he could but state facts, he should be sorry to deceive any one. On their entering the place of Meeting, he was surprised to see only a few poor creatures who appeared to be in want of the common necessaries of life.—At this Meeting of Delegates on the 5th May, were present one man from Birmingham, one from Liverpool, two from Hudderfield, one from Halifax, one from Sheffield, one from Leeds, two from Wakefield, and one from Manchester. Oliver was called to the Chair, but declined,—The Delegate from Birmingham was then selected, and he took the chair. Oliver opened the proceedings of the day, by observing that the distressed condition of the people was unparalleled at any former period—that the voice of the people was entirely disregarded by the Parliament; —he said that it was useless to Petition any more —that London was looking to the country—that they must now recur to physical force—that for that purpose it was necessary to ascertain what men and what number of arms they could obtain. He then pulled out a number of cards from his pocket, and proposed that each person there present should write on a card the greatest number that each town could raise, if called upon; and that each person should sign such card with his own name. This proposal gave general dissatisfaction, upon which Oliver said, it was highly necessary that the body in London from which he was delegated, should have as correct a Report as possible of the force which could be collected in the country, but as they still objected, he said. "O, never mind, I shall do it myself." He then asked what each place could raise if called upon, and he wrote it down on a piece ot paper. This he (Mr. B.) believed was the foundation for what was stated in the Report, with respect to the arrangement of the quotas to be furnished by the several places. This could be proved on the oath of credible witnesses. —After this they had a statement from Oliver himself of his proceedings:—he had written a letter to his friend Pendrill, coloured in the most base and infamous manner—base towards Pendrill, his benefactor, who had saved him from prison, and who was a high-minded and excellent character. The Honourable Gentleman stated the substance of this letter, and afterwards mentioned the particulars of his visit to Mitchell, at Coldbath-fields. He proceeded to notice his appearence at Derby. Notwithstanding what a right Honorable Gentleman had stated, he should shew him at Derby, and at Nottingham—

Mr. Bathurst said he had never denied Oliver's being at Nottingham; and with respect to Derby, he only said he was never in the place where the insurrection was.

Mr. Bennet said he might not be in the particular barn; but he would shew by and bye what the connection of Oliver was with Derby. On the 26th May he went to Derby—there a person, whose name he should not mention, from whom he had a statement, saw him. On that day, the 26th May, 1817, one James Birken came to him, and told him there was at the house of a person in Derby, a Gentleman who was sent to the country by a Committee of Gentlemen in London, to ascertain the sentiments of the people respecting Parliamentary Reform. This person went to the Talbot Inn' and saw the Gentlemen from London, who said his name was Oliver, and received him politely. Soon after a person present observed, that the town was confused with the cavalry, and other soldiers, ordered out in consequence of some expected disturbance. Oliver said it would be another grand hoax on the Government, and when the time arrived they would be asleep. A conversation then ensued respecting Parliamentary Reform and the distressed state of the country. Oliver said "all legal means had been tried to no purpose, and that the London people never meant to petition any more." —Oliver asked for a person who had been talked of the night before. It was replied, that it was not certain that he would come. He, however, came in. After some observations on Sir Francis Burdett's motion for Reform, Oliver said that it was evident that petitioning Parliament was of no use. He was then asked, if he considered Reform to be altogether impracticable? To this Oliver said, no, not in London, as there were other means to be tried; and that in London they were more active than ever to obtain their rights. Oliver was then asked, what way they meant to proceed? and he said, "they meant to try those means they had left, which was physical force; and that they were only waiting the determination of their friends in the country." He was told that the country would not do any thing. "In that," said Oliver, "you are mistaken; half the country is in an organized state, particularly Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and most of the manufacturing districts." He added, "that the people about Leeds were all armed and with difficulty kept down until the appointed time." He was then told that Derby was a very loyal place, and that he must not expect any thing of the kind there. Oliver said, "if was of little consequence, but it would be better if something could be done; but that if the country would come forward and stand with knobbed sticks in their hands, the business would be done in London, where 60 or 70,000 armed men would be raised in an hour or two's notice." He thus, it would be seen, repeated what he had before stated on the 5th of May at Wakefield. He then said, "I have been at several meetings in Yorkshire and have there engaged a press for the printing of the proclamations, which are to be posted up in every conspicuous place in the kingdom. Mr. Wooler, the publisher of The Black Dwarf, has undertaken that part of the business, and I am now going round the country to strengthen the hands of the people in the cause. I am for Nottingham today, for Sheffield to-morrow, for Leeds on Wednesday, for Manchester on Thursday, and, if possible, I mean to go to Liverpool the day after, as they are not quite so forward there as I could wish." [It was probable he went thither, as a letter was received from him, dated there, on that day.] "But," he said, "I must be back to Birmingham on Sunday next. They are forward there, and have plenty of arms. But," said he, "you are not deficient in arms in Derby. You have a depot there." He was told yes; but that the arms were sent to Weedon. Oliver then said the Wolverhampton men would knock Weedon over. One of the party said, "I have a brother there who is very ill." Oliver inquiring what he was, was told a bricklayer. Oliver asked is the man had ever been there? The man answered, No, Sir, it is a place I should like to go to, and have wished it for some time, but poverty has prevented me. Oliver then asked him if he would go over, "as it would be serviceable to the Wolverhampton men?" For, said he, as you have a brother there, and are a bricklayer, you would not be suspected. The man answered, that he could not raise five shillings in the world, and that besides, his brother was averse to every thing of the kind, and he dare not introduce any thing of the sort to him. "Well," says he, "you need not say any thing to him about it; you can go & get him to go round the place with you, and make your own observations, unknown to your brother. If you will go, you must go and come back by Birmingham; and I will give you a letter to a gentleman who will give you plenty of money. A letter to this purpose was written, which was destroyed by the person, who saw several of his neighbours taken up; but it would be sworn to by the person who had it, and others who saw it. Could any one doubt, that if any man had gone to Weedon, in pursuance of the plan of Oliver, that they would have incurred the guilt of high treason? Yet this person, should it be said, did not stimulate persons to illegal acts! This person did not stimulate the people at Derby, Nottingham, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham! From this place Oliver goes to Nottingham; the same day, according to his own previous declaration; and there he appears as the London Delegate. He tells them that Yorkshire, &c. was all in arms—and that day he saw Brandreth—he had an affidavit in his possession as to that act [hear !]. [What is the name, from Mr. Bathurst?] He should not name him—but if the Right Hon. Gentleman would consent to an inquiry, he would produce the witness [hear !],—Besides, he held in his hand the statement of Brandreth himself, made in confidence to his Solicitor before the trial [hear !). He had it in the Solicitor's own writing. The meeting was at the house of a person of great consequence,

among the few persons who were active in these transactions, was a Mr. Stevens. He believed (he Mr. B.) from his information knew more of these proceedings than the Secret Committee. The meeting took place at the Three Salmons Public-house: the witness he spoke of there met Oliver with Brandreth, "who appeared to be the most concerned with Oliver of any one, put the most questions to him, and listened attentively to his answers." In the course of conversation, Oliver said, he had been to see Wooler in prison, the last thing before he left London, and that Wooler would be the man to write the proclamations; he said there would be 10,000 printed. He said, he wondered what the people of Nottingham were about. The people in Yorkshire and Lancashire were hardly to be kept down. Oliver said the people were ripe in London, and were now determined to carry their complaints to the foot of the Throne, for petitioning (meaning to the House of Commons) was of no use. He requested some persons to explore Weedon Barracks, and observed that a large store of arms and ammunition was there. This was the statement which a man had delivered on his oath:—

"Jeremiah Brandreth.—He states, that he attended a meeting at Nottingham, at the sign of the Three Salmons, at which several persons attended, and, amongst the rest, Oliver. That this meeting was on Whitsun Monday, or Monday after. That he told the persons assembled, that he had been round the circuit, at Manchester and Yorkshire, and was then going to London by Birmingham. That he stated that every person was perfectly ready to rise, and that he could raise 70,000 men in London; that the people in London would not be satisfied unless Nottingham was perfectly secured; for it was the rallying point for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire; and that if that was not secured, the passage over the Trent would be perfectly stopped for the Northern Forces; that they must proceed forward to Loudon as soon as they could raise sufficient men against the Loyalists. Nottingham was to be continually supported by Northern Forces in succession."

So far Brandreth's statement, Oliver was not satisfied with this he returned to Nottingham on the 6th June, and said he would raise the standard there himself; but, said he, "I am obliged to be absent to support our friends in Yorkshire, who are now in arms to support the cause which you are so slack in defending-"—But to conclude this statement of Oliver's journies. On the authority of the same witness, he could state that Oliver returned to Birmingham. There he put forth his usual assertions:

"Oliver told them that he had paid several visits to Mr. Wooler, that he was a hearty good fellow, and that nothing could daunt his intrepid spirit; that it was a terrible misfortune he was in prison, for he would have assisted the cause wonderfully; that he would have printed some thousand proclamations for distribution in every large town, to rouse the people into action! That the people in the North of England were already ripe for the ouset against their oppressors, and that they could scarcely be kept down from rising before the appointed day; that vast bodies of men were ready to pour down from Scotland, that would overwhelm every thing before them; and that the day of retribution to our most unfeeling tyrants was near at hand. That Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, and many others, whose names it would not be proper to disclose, were well acquainted with the whole of these things. That several Officers of distinction would take any post to which they might be appointed by the people, the disclosure of whose names, however, he told them, would be very improper, but that they might depend upon it, that all that he had told them was very true,

It is to be remembered, that in the delegation at Thornhill Lees, how anxious Oliver was to get together delegates. To give a colour to this proceediug, he seemed to think it essential to get a person who might call himself a delegate from Birmingham. The Report of the Secret Committee, last Session, spoke fo delegated authority [hear!].—As if there was no difference between assumed and delegated. Whereas in fact, in the ascertaining that fact, was all the importance of the question—for though these persons might be formidable, if they had a delegated authority, yet, if they merely assumed their authority, they would be of no importance at all [hear, hear, hear!]. He could get no person as for delegates, the eight or ten paupers assembled at Thornhill Lees, were just as much delegates from the people as Oliver was a delegate from Major Cartwright and Sir F. Burdett. But he was very anxious to get a shew of a delegation. Pressing letters were sent to Mr. Jones, and Oliver's agent and associate. George Crabtree was also sent to Birmingham, to induce some persons to attend—but the persons to whom he addressed himself knew he was a mischievous man, and told him he could expect no aid from Birmingham in such a cause;—yet Oliver had represented Birmingham to be in a state approaching insurrection, in order to excite the people in Nottingham and in Derby [hear!]. He had now laid before the House a small part of the statements which he possessed. There was one remarkable fact:—From the day Oliver was detected and ceased his missionary tour, the public tranquillity was restored [hear, hear!]. There was much discontent in the country, because there was much distress. It was easy for them who enjoyed all the luxuries of life out of their private fortunes, or out of the same which for their serviees or their no services they took from the public purse, to recommend patience. They had not known the cries of wife or children clamouring for food which they could not give them. Nine tenths of those who had been disaffected were in that condition—but he did not deny that there were some mischievous men who wished to take advantage of that distress; but was the mischief so deep, so combined, so extensive, as to afford ground for rational alarm? It was loose, scattered, undefined, unregulated discontent. But Oliver went about propping up the discontent of the North by the discontent of the South—urging insurrection in one place by the prospect of insurrection in another. He would put this question to the House. According to the wild estimate of Colquhoun there were 30 or 40,000 people who lived by depredation in London. There was at any rate many thousands, and a proportionate number in other great towns. What would be said if the Government sent missionaries among these thieves—who would tell them it was now time to rifle the rich and plunder in union—at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield and to make a combination of those plunderers whom it was the object of the law to keep disconnected? And why had the Government acted towards the discontent which had arisen out of want in a manner, which would be deemed madness towards the spoilers of the public? An observation had been made—he could not call it an argument—why, it was said, was not Oliver called on the trial of Brandreth? Oliver was at that time at Derby ready to give evidence against these men, ready to purchase his blood money by the legal destruction of the men he had instigated to crime But why was he not called, it was said, by the prisoners? Their object was to show—not that they had been seduced into treason, but that they had committed no treason. It would be a good argument to use to the Government, but no argument at all to a Jury. The Judge would have stopped the prisoners, and in mercy to them, told them, that by this course of defence they confessed the crime [hear, hear!]. In 1715, when the legal massacre of the followers of the Earl of Derwentwater, in his own county (Northumberland), took place, it was no defence to those men to say that they were seduced. But why did not the prosecution call Oliver? He would tell him, that it was on that account that the trials took the course they did. It was on that account that Bacon was not tried first. Oliver would have been an important witness against Bacon; it was for that reason that this Master Traitor was kept back, and suffered to escape with a milder punishment than less guilty persons [hear, hear!]. Mr. B. then apologized for having troubled the House so long, and for being betrayed into asperity. He was actuated by a strong wish to save the country from the farther progress of a system, the natural consequences of which the right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bathurst) had shown—which he had shown.

He was prepared to substantiate every material fact he had stated on the oath of witnesses—aye, of creditable witnesses [hear! from the Solicitor-General]—not such witnesses as Castles [loud cheers]. The Honourable Gentlemen might well say hear, and then refuse all inquiry. They might carry it by their majorities, but this would not do with the country. They stood before the country, and a verdict would be given, not only on the system, but on the House itself.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he should not be disposed, as a Member of the Committee of Secrecy, to accept a reference from the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bennet), who had so had an opinion of the Committee altogether. But as a reason why, as a Member of the House, he should not approve of the motion, he should state that it was founded on a false or erroneous assumption. The Committee of the last Session was supposed to say, that to a considerable degree the Spies had contributed to create the evil which had existed.

He declared for one that this was not his meaning. Previously to the going into the country of Oliver, it had been proved that a simultaneous insurrection had been agreed on; but the Committee, naturally taking into account the species of influence which persons of this description must exercise, thought fit to insert that paragraph to assert that these persons might have produced a bad effect. The Committee had, however, no specific information of any bad effect produced by the person alluded to. He did not mean to say, that no such effect had been produced; he was inclined to believe, from what he had heard that night, that there had been [hear!]. He did not, however, therefore say, that all that was urged by the accusers of Oliver was to be trusted [hear!]. He remembered when an account was given of a conversation between Lord Malmesbury and a French Minister, in which Lord M. certainly had the best of the argument, a great ornament of that House, Mr. Fox, had said "I should like to hear the Frenchman's account?" The fact was, he should like to hear both sides [hear hear!] [That is what we desire! from the Opposition Benches]. If this person had acted in so criminal a manner as he was represented to have done, he certainly should be brought to justice [hear, hear!]. The Committee had exercised a very laudable distrust in receiving the evidence of a man of this sort. It was astonishing to him to see men of just and honourable feelings, who did not condemn altogether the system of employing Spies; who would not venture to say that it was not necessary to send men about in assumed characters. Did they reflect the course which it was rendered necessary for such men to pursue, and what steps they must take for their safety sake, if they would not give up their profession altogether? Yet, when these persons went a little farther in falsehood, the wrath of these gentlemen boiled over against them. It was not at the falsehood, but at the degree, that exception was taken. He was astonished that Gentlemen did not see that these were crooked paths; and he was convinced that he would do a most material service to his country, who could succeed in exploding this system altogether [hear, hear!]. He should not say, "perhaps it might be necessary, for this implied a defence of it. On religious grounds it was utterly indefensible. This was not the way to render agreeable service to the God of Truth [hear!]. It was equally repugnant to any notions of honour or morality, or to the feeling of a gentleman; and on the merest ground of political expediency, the objections to it were almost as strong. Any country must suffer ten times more by the employment than by the want of Spies, though there might be some occasions on which a partial and temporary advantage might seem to be derived from the use of these instruments. Yet, when on the other hand the distrust and ill-will towards the Government, there was a balance of evil, it makes the people mistrust the Government which is meant for their protection, and after all it is impossible to get at the truth of their proceedings. As an instance, he had never heard two stories more different than that which he had heard tonight, and what he had heard on the Committee. Before the Committee he was described as being, so far from one of those extraordinary villains who snatch a prey beyond the reach of art—as being far too little of a rascal for his profession; and that on that account he was always open to detection. He confessed, therefore, that he condemned altogether the use of such instruments; they created a false sympathy with persons who were criminal, and caused men to cease to look for horrors at the evils of attempts against the security of the State. Such practices could not be necessary for the safety of the Empire. It rested on no such sandy foundations. It rested on truth and liberty, and law and principles, which disdained such base association [hear!]. However, he opposed the motion, as leading to no practical good [hear! and murmurs].

Mr. Bennet explained.

The Solicitor-General read the passage in the Report of the Secret Committe, and denied any inference of criminality on the part of the Spies. That paragraph which the Mover had made the only foundation for his motion, had been supported by a statement from the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bennet). He suspected whence that information came [hear!]. He would state what he meant, when he said, that he suspected the sources of information. He found in the first instant, that the name of Mitchell was mentioned, and supposed that the information proceeded from him, from Mr. Pendrill and Mr. Stevens who were both gone to America, and who were all three of them charged with treasonable practices [hear! from the Opposition]. Was it a credit to them to be so charged? He could not impute to that House a feeling of this kind, but it would appear from what had passed out of doors, as if they, and not the country, were the objects of commiseration. He would say, that this was a most polluted source of information [hear!]. It served the purposes of the Gentlemen on the other side to say, that Oliver was the person who contrived these plots, though Mitchell accompanied him down. But was it possible that he could do so in a place where he was a perfect stranger, in the course of a few days? He had also heard Castles called the Attorney-General's witness—he was the wituess of the Crown and the country [hear!]. Did the Attorney-General ask the Jury to believe one fact stated by him, unless as far as it received confirmation from other witnesses? No. He admitted distinctly that he was guilty of a crime against Society, and that his testimony would require to be corroborated. It was unfair to call Castles a Spy, when it appeared in proof at the trial, that he had not stated one syllable to the Government until after the transactions to which he had deposed in Court. His evidence had been used, and properly used, as an accomplice. This brought him to the trials at Derby. it had been said, that Oliver went to that place for the blood money, which was to constitute part of his reward. But there never was any intention of using Oliver as a witness; his name was not in the list of witnesses given to the prisoners. He complained of the mild expression by which the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bennet) had described the offences of the persons convicted at Derby. Those treasons and murders he spoke of merely as "illegal acts."

Mr. Bennet said, he had more than once called them traitors in the course of his speech.

The Solicitor-General, in continuation, proceeded to ask why the prisoners themselves did not produce Oliver? Was there not a period in the course of the trials, when it would be of use to shew that they were misled by him; but even when they were brought up for judgment, they did not so much as mention his name. He concluded by observing, that no case had been made out to shew that the conspiracy was fomented by Spies, and repeating that the information was derived from the most polluted sources.

Sir Samuel Romilly expressed his surprise at the manner in which the Solicitor-General and his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) had applied themselves to the subject. The question was, whether they would enter into inquiry upon the important facts which his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bennet) and the Noble Lord (Milton) had stated to the House? If he had his choice, he would much rather that the inquiry should go to another Committee than to the one already appointed, for the reason stated by the Noble Lord—the difficulty of going into that subject in a Select Committee, especially as that Committee was so constituted that the Noble Lord himself was the only individual selected from that side of the House [hear!]. It was reported that the present Parliament had not long to live. He would ask the House, then, could they dare to refuse inquiry on the eve of going back to their constituents, when his Honourable Friends assured them that he had competent and credible witnesses to prove these facts? His Learned Friend had said that the information came from a polluted source; and the ground on which he rested that opinion was the mention of the name of Mitchell [hear!]—Mitchell, he said, deserved no credit because he happened to be one of the unfortunate individuals who were accused of treason. The House should observe what a strike was here taken by his Learned Friend [hear!]. It seemed to be now the doctrine that when once the Government proceeded against an individual, that individual was no longer deserving of credit. Once adopt such a principle, & every Minister would find it his interest to take the widest possible range of accusation, as the most effectual step to his own security, by disqualifying all the witnesses that might be brought against him. The Solicitor-General had denied that Oliver begun the conspiracy; no such charge was made against him; the charge was for taking advantage of existing disaffection, and working it up to the excess at which it was stated to have existed. The statements made on the other side did not acquit him of this. It was on the 26th of May that Brandreth first met Oliver; and he denied that it appeared in evidence that Brandreth had interfered in those transactions before the 8th of June. The Solicitor-General had asked, why the prisoners did not call Oliver? because it was impossible. Indeed, he admitted this; but again he asked, why, when they were brought up for judgment, did they not say that Oliver had misled them? Did his Learned Friend mean to insinuate, that if they had done so they would have obtained mercy [hear, hear!]? If he wanted their avowal of that fact, he had it from them in their last moments—at that moment when they could have no hope, no object to serve by the declaration; they were all men of a strong religious turn, and they declared that Oliver had brought them to that fate. If he did not believe them then, would have believed them at the time they were brought up for judgment [hear, hear!]? He could not avoid alluding to the manner in which a casual expression of his Hon. Friend had been fixed upon, apparently with a design to throw a reflection on him, as if he made a common cause with traitors [cries of no, no!]. He hoped that when he had done the Learned Gent. would explain what he meant by his observations [hear!]. His Honourable Friend who spoke last but one (Mr. Wilberforce), surprized him not a little. After expressing himself in the strongest manner against the system of employing Spies, he seemed not only to be against referring the question to the Committee, but against any inquiry at all [Mr. Wilberforce signified his dissent]. He hoped he had misunderstood him, and if so, as it was more than probable the present motion would be negatived, he trusted he would move for the appointment of a new Committee for the purpose, a motion that could not be disposed in better hands [hear!]. He would ask, whether there ever was a case which more called for inquiry, upon which it was more necessary to discountenance the employment of Spies, or by succeeding in which they would be more likely to advance the cause of justice, morality and religion? He had stated that he should like to hear Oliver himself—that would certainly be desirable, but would not the Committee take care to question him? He had also expressed an opinion that Oliver might be prosecuted. In that opinion he agreed with him, but it was not by private individuals, it was by the Government itself that such a prosecution should be conducted. As to the good character that was given of this man, it was not improbable that a skilful spy might impose upon his employers. He concluded by calling upon those who had entered the House since the statements that were made to it, to proceed with caution in making up their minds to vote against inquiry, without having heard the facts on which that demand for inquiry was rested and justified.

Mr. Canning said, that if he recognized the Honourable and Learned Gentlemen as possessing a right to regulate the orders of the House, he should feel himself bound to wait until his Learned Friend (the Solicitor General) had given the explanation for which he was so strongly called upon. As it was however, it might be left to the sense of the House. He would beg to call their attention not only to the state of the question itself. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had described it as a question for inquiry into the misconduct of the spies employed by Government; he did not stop there in his attempted though unachieved triumph over his Learned Friend: he put in a sort of plea in bar, and demanded of the House, whether they would dare to negative the question? With his leave however, he would state, that the time for that topic was not come; that whatever millenium might appear to the expectations of some to be approaching, the House was not yet under the influence of intimidation; that topic from the tribune of Robespierre was not yet in a condition to be advanced [a laugh]. Gentlemen need not think to drown that topic with a smile. The Government, the majority of that House, were not the only monopolisms of the sentiment, that there existed a tendency to revolution; yet they would not be intimidated by any thing external or internal from looking fairly at any subject, and giving their decision according to the best of their judgment. But this was all matter of surplusage as to the question. If the present motion was the result of concert, he pitied the Honourable Mover for the friends with whom he consulted. Never was Mover more completely deserted by those who followed him in the debate. The effect of all their arguments was to chase the motion from the table, and to substitute another in its room.—But what was the motion?—That the Committee of Secrecy should inquire into the fact, whether the persons employed by Government were guilty or not, referring to a passage in the Second Report? The conduct of Castles was therefore out of the question, for that was only connected with the First Report. There was not one word about him in the Second; and the investigation must lead to the conduct of Oliver, not of Castles, if the question should be carried in its present shape—Besides, the Government had nothing to do with Castles; he was taken among other traitorts, and admitted as King's evidence; so that, supposing the inquiry to extend to him, what would it amount to?—an investigation to ascertain what steps had been taken to prosecute a man for turning King's evidence [hear!]. This could no more be done with regard to the sanctioned and hallowed crime of treason, than to that of murder, or any other vulgar offence. It was avowed that nothing had been done upon this head; inquiry was therefore a mockery—the thing was admitted—*habetis. confitentim reum.* But what would be done by the motion, even if it was otherwise? Would those who thought the Committee incompetent even to its present functions, and calculated to delude the country, would they select this proscribed Committee to decide upon those great points of morality, society, &c. so pompously enumerated? The Honourable and Learned Gentleman might have a more daring motion to succeed, but this was certainly the most humble that could be imagined. It was to commit the task of elucidation to those who were deemed Professors of obscurity, and prosecute inquiry by those who were said to have an interest in keeping the country in the dark. On comparing his motion with the speeches that followed it, he thought his Honourable Friend must perceive that he was put forward as the paw of a certain humble domestic animal, for the purpose of feeling the sense of the House. Government was not gifted with the quality of ubiquity, it could only know the state of distant parts of the country from the reports of others. Undoubtedly they were bound to avail themselves of the most authentic source. In December, 1816, a communication was made to Government, not from a Magistrate, but from one who was a master of Magistrates, the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He then proceeded to read an extract from the paper alluded to, attributing the riots that had taken place in that quarter, not to the prevalence of distress, or the scarcity of provisions, but to the existence of a revolutionary spirit, probably connected with the Meetings at Spa-fields, and having in contemplation nothing short of an alteration of the Constitution. If this had come from any quarter, much more from the high quarter in which it originated, Government would be liable to an act of impeachment for negligence in refusing to attend to it.—There were persons, no doubt, who thought, when the danger was over, that the measures taken to dispel or guard against it, were unnecessary or superfluous. But giving up the argument derived from the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, whom he had quoted, he maintained that there was quite enough to justify the grounds upon which Mimisters had felt it their duty to propose the Suspension of the Hebeas Corpus Act, and it availed nothing to say, that the measures taken to disturb the country, had originated with men in humble station. For although they had not the power of striking the State with a thunderbolt, they might have the means of undermining its stability by intrigue. Against that intrigue, therefore, it was the duty of Government to guard. As to the means employed, some Gentlemen had objected to the acceptance of information from spies and informers upon the ground, truly, that they had intrigued with women, or got drunk. So, if a man were to admit that he had more wives than one, he ought, according to this doctrine, to be excluded as inadmissible evidence. This might be a good system for discouraging polygamy, and encouraging chastity, but he could not see why it should operate for the purposes which the Gentlemen opposite professed to have in view, or that those men who had the power of injuring the State, should be precluded from giving such information as might save the State from the meditated injury of their accomplices—that the door should be shut against any information from the participators in a treasonous designs, because, truly, the informers had been traitors.—If this doctrine were maintained, what, he would ask, must be the state of any Government against which a conspiracy was formed? The Learned Gentleman opposite had taken offence at what he considered an attempt to identify his friends with the conduct of those by whom the country was agitated, but the Learned Gentleman appeared to think little of the attempt to identify his Majesty's Ministers with those whom he, himself, pronounced to be completely infamous. But the Learned Gentleman ought to recollect, that Ministers did not create informers, but only availed themselves of those who offered. He was not disposed to defend, to cherish, or to admire informers, but he was prepared to maintain, that if they had not received information from those who offered it, they would have been guilty of a great dereliction of duty. He could not impute to Oliver the criminality which some Gentlemen ascribed to him but Ministers would have been criminal if they had not made use of his information for the safety of the State. That person knew the odium of the office which he undertook, but having undertaken, the public, whom he served, owed him an obligation. If it were said that this person was criminal because he offered encouragement to those whom he undertook to detect, he must say, that he did not understand what was meant by encouragement. The appearance of a stranger in such assemblies might be deemed an accession of strength, or an administration of courage; but if such stranger should appear to differ with the object of the assembly, he must, of course, expect to be excluded. Would Gentlemen recommend that such dissent should be manifested?—because if that were the case, they must be of opinion that although spies may be employed, they may report and betray, but they cannot learn. However, with respect to Oliver, it was the fact, as his Right Honourable Friend had stated, that no one had been arrested upon his evidence alone With regard to the observation, that Oliver could not have been called, or his name mentioned in the course of the trials at Derby, he should only say, that there was a period when this person's connection with the insurrection might have been alleged or shewn with much better effect than at the time when the insurgents were about to suffer the sentence of the law. These trials had, he contended, served to prove the existence of a general spirit of treason in the country, and against the operation of that spirit it was the object of the law for suspending the Hrbeas Corpus Act to provide. The Right Honourable Gentleman here ridiculed the proposition to refer to a Committee, which the advocates for that reference contended upon other occasions, was good for nothing. He maintained that nothing could arise out of this reference, because the Report of the Committee only alleged that the language and conduct of persons employed to detect crime might have had the effect of provoking it. Now upon this ground, he contended that no indictment could be preferred against the persons alluded to. Nay, if the Report had alleged that their language and conduct had had that effect, no such indictment could be maintained. He had often heard it said in that House that the language of certain Gentlemen had the effect of pro-

voking disaffection to Government; but no crimes were thereby imputed, because the allegation of the effect was never held to imply the intention. Therefore, he would defy the Crown Lawyers to frame an indictment against any man upon the grounds stated in the Report alluded to. What then could the Gentlemen opposite gain by the adoption of this motion, while its rejection would not preclude them from taking such measures upon the Report of the Secret Committee being presented, as they might think proper in their judgment to propose? Upon these grounds then he opposed the Honourable Member's motion.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in explanation, stated that he felt it due to himself to correct what he deemed a gross misrepresentation. He did not say, as the Right Honourable Gentleman had stated, that the House did not dare to do a certain thing. The Right Honourable Gentleman had, he presumed, misunderstood him, although he was sure that no other persons could have done so. All he ventured to say was, that the Members of that House would not dare to face their constituents if they acted in the manner which he deprecated, but in this he did not mean to allude to the Right Honourable Gentleman's confidence to meet his electors at Liverpool. The Learned Gentleman concluded with observing, that the Right Hon. Gentleman did not appear to be aware of the difference between Spies and Informer, because although it might be right to attend to the latter, it might be utterly unjustifiable to employ the former.

Mr. Tierney observed, that among the advantages which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had over him was this, that he had had full two hours start of him. Of this, however, he would not complain, nor of the length of his speech, although three quarters of it consisted of epigrams, spangles, and embroidery [hear, hear! a laugh]. He would pass over the Right Hon. Gentleman's allusion to the Millenium, to Robespierre and the organised shouts but he could not overlook the Right Hon. Gentleman's angry remark upon the words that the House dare not do so and so without adverting to the language of the Right Hon. Gentleman's threat upon a former occasion, that if the House would act in the manner which he then deprecated, an appeal would be made to the people.---He meant in 1807, when the Right Honourable Gentleman menaced the House with dissolution if it opposed his opinion, and when his words were ordered to be taken down. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said that he would chase away the motion before the House, which he thought proper to characterize as quite preposterous; but if the Right Honourable Gentleman had not succeeded in his effort, he would call upon the Clerk to read it. Now what was the motion? Why simply this, to refer a reference to the Secret Committee, which would ascertain whether that Committee was good for any thing This, indeed, he and his friends were willing to try, & it was strange that the Right Honourable Gentleman should object to the experiment. The Right Honourable Gentleman had asked, what would Gentlemen have, but the fact, that no proceedings had taken place? He would, however, answer, that it was his wish to have that fact formally avowed as a ground for farther measures. But it seems, according to the Right Honourable Gentleman, that nothing had been done by Government against the fomenters of disturbance alluded to in the Report of the Committee, because, as he said, nothing could be done. But it appeared extraordinary to his mind, that it would be impossible to maintain an indictment against a man, who being employed for a good purpose, had, on the contrary, directed his exertions to a bad purpose. But he now understood why no proceedings were taken against Oliver, for he apprehended that that person's retort upon his employers was such as they could not conveniently withstand. Oliver was not, however, he supposed, the only person alluded to in the Report of the Secret Committee of the last Session, or such strong vouchers would not this night have been adduced to his mortality. The Right Honourable Gentleman had stated, that if Ministers could find a moral man to become an informer, they would not of course resort to men of such infamous character as had been deprecated in the course of the debate; but it would seem from the testimony of some Gentlemen on the other side, that Ministers had found precisely such a man in the person of Mr. Oliver. Such, however, was not the information received and communicated to the House by his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bennet), whose statement of that night was of such a nature, that it was impossible it should not become the subject of consideration before a distinct Committee—that is, if the House regarded its own character, and desired to be regarded by the country as in any degree solicitous for the cause of morality and freedom. Great praise was, in his opinion, due to his Honourable Friend, for his industry and infinite trouble in collecting the materials which he had communicated to the House. But his Honourable Friend was always on the alert in the cause of humanity. He was, indeed, one of the most humane, useful, and honoura- Members that had ever adorned the annals of Parliament. For without ever resorting to any expedient to entrap popularity, his Honourable Friend was always active in the cause of benevolence. With the spirit of the philanthropic Howard, he entered into the dungeon of the prisoner, the cell of the maniac, and the asylum of the destitute—and sought, by every means in his power, to diminish the sum of human suffering [loud cries of hear, hear, hear!]. Against the interesting statement of his Honourable Friend, he observed, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had not even, amidst all his gay and gaudy eloquence, ventured to say one word. As to what the Learned Gentleman (the Solicitor General) had said he could not help observing that he had heard that Learned Gentleman with great pain. By accident he had once heard *that* Gentleman in a Court of Justice, and he certainly esteemed his talents, and from what he had learned from a friend, now unhappily no more (Mr. Horner), he was induced to esteem the Learned Gentleman as a man as well as lawyer. Therefore he heard the Learned Gentleman this night not only with regret, but with surprise; for, should the Learned Gentleman, who had already made such an extraordinary stride, become a Judge, what was the country to expect from him who had declared that a man was not a competent witness because he was accused; that the testimony of Mitchell was not be relied upon, because he was charged, and imprisoned upon that charge. This was strange doctrine at all times, but what epithet did it deserve, proceeding from these very persons, who denied to these accused men that trial by which they could prove their innocence [hear, hear!]. He defied them, even in the annals of Turkey, or of those of Old France, pregnant as it was with these oppressions, which led to the bloody Revolution that convulsed the world, to produce any thing more monstrous than this [hear!]. But mark the turn which the Gentlemen opposite take between the case of this night, and that which was brought before the House yesterday. You must not, said the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) last night, listen to the charge against the Law Officers of Scotland, because it proceeds from a polluted source. What was the pollution there? It was, that the unfortunate man Campbell refused to forswear himself. If you do not take that little step which we want, namely, commit an act, which was nothing less than perjury, any other statement you may make, must be discredited, because it proceeds from a polluted source [hear!]. But there were other witnesses to his Honourable Friend's statement besides Mitchell, as he himself assured the House. [Then came cries of "Name, name!"] —In the candour of his Honourable Friend's nature, he was about to name, but his cooler judgment arrested him because he knew that some one would immediately go to rake up some charge of pollution against these witnesses also. The House must not disguise from themselves that it was impossible, after that statement, to get rid of it without a full investigation—it must be set at rest. There was a load of guilt, which would be affixed to the highest quarters, unless it was placed upon the shoulders of the real criminal. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Canning), straying from his merriment, next appealed to his Noble Friend (Milton) in the most solemn manner, and by the bye, feeling it the dullest part of his whole speech, used the stage trick of gravely reading a paper, purporting to be a letter of Lord Fitzwilliam's. Where did he get that letter? Has he taken it out of the bag now before the Secret Committee [no, from Mr. Canning]? Then that bag did not contain the real information [hear, hear!]. But perhaps he has taken it out of the Old Bags [a laugh!]. The House would bear in mind the time of its date. It was written in December, 1816, at a time when Lord Fitzwilliam was impressed with the extensive nature of the popular disaffection, and when with the mildness that belonged to his character, and without reference to any party feelings, he felt it his duty to communicate as Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, with his Majesty's Ministers. Upon that letter the Right Honourable Gentleman said the Government acted. That was not the fact, inasmuch as no one step was taken until the month of February following, nor, he believed, would any have been taken then, but for the unfortunate pebble that was thrown in the Park [murmers from the Ministerial benches]. He had a right to assume so, as the King's Speech to both Houses had no reference to popular disaffection, but characterised the whole country as loyally and dutifully attached to his Majesty's Government. See to what lengths this practice of reading detached letters would lead.—How were those who differed from Ministers to meet conclusions thus drawn with arguments? Supposing, however, it should turn out that subsequent letters were written by Lord Fitzwilliam, in which a change of his former opinion as to the country was expressed [hear, hear! from Lord Milton]. If such letters were received, was not the Right Honourable Gentleman, when he read the one, bound in fairness also to read the other? When he read the previous, ought he not to have communicated the subsequent? It was impossible that he should not know of their existence, for he presumed his colleagues were at length disposed to trust him [laughter, and cries of hear!]. Indeed, the Rt. Honourable Gentleman himself felt that he ought to have done so, from his endeavour to explain the motives of Lord Fitzwilliam's subsequent change. It was easy, said he, to change when the danger was over. Here again the facts contradicted his assertions. It was not when the danger was over, but when Ministers themselves declared it to be raging, that Lord Fitzwilliam communicated his change of opinion. It was at the time that he was sent down to Yorkshire as Lord Lieutenant, to examine into the alleged outrages on the spot—when Ministers were hurrying the Suspension Bill through Parliament, that such a change was expressed [hear, hear!]. Was that subsequent letter in the present Bag? He could not say, as they took special care to exclude him. But this he begged to tell them, that if it was not in the present Bag, the Ministers of the Crown were wilfully deceiving the country, and the Report of their Committee would be another artifice for delusion. But the Right Honourable Gentleman affected to feel sore at the insinuation of the Government wishing to take advantage of alarm. He, for his part, believed it was their aim to excite it. It was for this reports founded on mutilated and exparte evidence was produced. But, forsooth, what end could it answer—how could it suit the purposes of the Ministers? Poor innocent souls! Of what service could any attempt to divide their opponents be, to a Ministry connected by such long continued ties of unbroken friendship—of kindred sympathies [hear!]? He did not find fault with this political device of disuniting their political opponents, but he would repeat, alarm was their daily bread, without which their administration would crumble into dust, devoid as it was of any thing like intrinsic merit. What was all the hurry of last year but to excite alarm. The whole country, from one extremity to the other, felt the imposition practised upon its fears. It was difficult to get men to declare that they were grossly mistaken, but there was not a dispassionate man in the country but now was convinced that their apprehensions were exaggerated. He himself would admit that some disaffection manifested itself, but it arose from the distress, which had since abated, and principally from the exertions of the agents of the Government. But with regard to the explosions that had taken place, he had the fullest conviction that they were solely chargeable to the moral Mr. Oliver. It was this agent of the Government, who, at the time his employers were ringing the changes on the preference of prevention to punishment, set prevention at defiance, and applied himself solely to explosion and to blood [hear, hear, hear!]. The very blood of the man whom Brandreth shot, was chargeable to Oliver [hear!]. After a variety of powerful observations, which we are precluded by our limits, and the lateness of the hour, from giving, Mr. Tierney warned the Ministers not to depend alone on their majorities—the temper and patience of the people would not always continue to be outraged—if there were disaffection in the country, such treatment of the people's grievances would recruit their ranks, and mischief, real and dreadful mischief, must inevitably follow. Such a statement as that of his Honourable Friend could not be lightly disposed of by a mere majority—it must be set at rest, and for that purpose be again brought before the full consideration of Parliament [cries of hear!].

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Canning and Mr. Tierney severally explained.

Lord Milton expressed his surprise at the insinuation of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning), that Lord Fitzwilliam had changed his opinion when the danger was over. He reprobated the manner in which his correspondence was treated in the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, by the suppression of a document on which that change was founded, and though he should never disclose the proceedings, he did not feel it a violation to say, that though the correspondence of other Lord Lieutenants was produced, there was not in the present Bag any communication from the Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire.

Lord Castlereagh thought the Noble Lord should have added to his statement, that no objection was made to the production of any communication he wished. He would by no means incur the danger, by making any observations of his own, of weakening the able and unanswerable arguments which had been urged by his Right Honourable Friend and the other Honourable Gentlemen who had opposed the motion.

After a few words, in reply, from Mr. Fazakerly, the House divided—For the motion, 53—Against it, 111 —Majority, 58.

Adjourned at Two o'lcock this morning.

BOMBAY CO[redacted]

EXTRAORDIN[redacted]

THURSDAY, JUL[redacted]

DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ADV[redacted]EMENT.

NOTICE IS HERE[redacted]N,

THAT the General [redacted] at this Presidency, is oper[redacted] receipt of Cash for Bills on Ben[redacted] any sum in even hundreds, of not [redacted]n Calcutta Sicca Rupees 1,000, at th[redacted]ys' sight, and at the exchange of 1[redacted]bay per % Sicca Rupees.

By Order of the Rig[redacted]n'ble the Governor[redacted]uncil,

NE[redacted]M,
Secr[redacted]ernment.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16*th July* 1818.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Tuesday the 4th of the ensuing month, at noon, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the surplus COTTON provided on account of the Hon'ble Company's investment in the present season, and now at the Presidency, estimated to amount to three thousand and ninety four screwed bales, as follows,

1st Thomil from the Broach Purgunna, - - - - - -	Bales	2533
Ditto ditto Jumboosier, - - - - - - -	do.	440
Prime Cotton, the produce of the Occlasier Purgunna, - -	do.	121

As some portion of the above Cotton is in a packed, and some in a screwed state, the tenders must specify the rate per Surat candy of 784 lb. at which the bales so prepared, as well as those which have not been packed or screwed, will be received.

As it is impracticable, at present, to determine the exact number of Bales or quantity of Cotton to be disposed of, Government does not bind itself to deliver in strict conformity with the preceding estimate.

The Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender that may be received; without assigning any reasons for the same.

The Cotton to be delivered at the Warehouses where it may be lodged, and to be paid for within one month from the date of the acceptance of the tender, either in cash, or by treasury bills which have been issued under the advertisement dated the 11th of February 1818.

Musters of the Cotton may be seen on application to the Warehouse-keeper.

The Cotton to be at the risk of the purchaser from the date of the acceptance of the tender; and if not cleared within one month from that date, the purchaser will be liable to the charge of Warehouse-rent.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25TH JULY 1818.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•અસ્બિ

એવીજે•હાલના•મોશમમાં•શરકારના•હીશાબે•રૂ•ખરીદ•થઇ•હતી•તેમાંથી•બાકી•હવે•શ્રી•મુબઇ•મધેછે•તે•શરવે•અથવા•તેમાથી•રૂ•ખરીદ•કરવા•શારૂ•બંનદ•કીદેલાં•પરપોજલ•આપશે•તે•મગાલ•વારનાં•દને•તારીખ ૪ આવતા•આગાશ•મહીનાંમાં•બપોરનાં•રેટ•હનરાંબલ•ગવરનર•કોશલમાં•લેશે•રૂ•આશરે•શીકનજામાં•બાદેલી•ગાંશડી ૩૦૯૪ તેની•વીગત *

૨૫૩૩	અવલ•ટુમીલ•પરગને•બરોચનો	ગાશડી *
૪૪૦	અવલ•ટુમીલ•જબુશરનો	ગાશડી *
૧૨૧	શારો•રૂ•પરગને•અકલેશરનો•પાકેલો•ગાશડી	*

ઉપર•લખેલા•રૂ•બાબદ•કાંઇ•ગાશડી•પેટીની•બાંધેલીછે•ને•કઇ•શીકનજો•કીધેલીછે•તે•શારૂ•પરપોજલ•મધે ૭૮૪ રતલની•દર•શુરતી•ખંડીનો•ભાવ•લખવો•કે•તે•વજન•માકક•ગાશડી•તયાર•થઇછે•તે•તે•વજન•માકક•જે•ગાંશડી•પેટીમાં•તથા•શકનજો•થયો•નથી•તેપન•લેવી *

એટલી•પુરેપુર•ગાશડી•અથવા•એટલોચ•રૂ•શરકારમાથી•વેચશે•એ•હમનાં•ઠરાવીરૂ•જાતુ•નથી•માઠે ઉપર•લખેલા•રૂનો•શુમાર•લખેલોછે•તે•પરમાને•પુરોપુર•આપશે•એ•જમો•શરકાર•માથે•નહી *

જેકોઇ•પરપોજલ•આપશે•તે•કબુલ•તથા•રદ•કરવા•એનો•કારન•ન•કહેતાં•કબુલ•તથા•રદ•કરવુ•એ•અખતીઆર•ગવરનર•કોશલનોછે *

રૂ•જે•ઠીકાનેછે•તેચ•ઠીકાને•આપો•જશે•તે•રૂની•કીમત•પરપોજલ•કબુલ•કરશે•તે•દનથી•તો•એક મહીનામાં•આપવી•નાનુ•રોકડ•અથવા•તારીખ ૧૧ ફેબરવારી•શને ૧૮૧૮ મધે•જાહીર•ખબર•આપીછે•તે•પરમાને•તીજોરીનાં•બીલો•આપીએછે•તે•આપવાં *

રૂનો•નમુનો•વેરહાઉશ•કીપર•એટલે•વખારદાર•એનુ•પાશે•આવીને•જોવો *

પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થશે•તે•દનથી•રૂનો•જોખમ•ખરીદાર•ઉપર•રહેશે•ને•તે•દનથી•એક•મહીનામાં•રૂ•ખાલી•કરીને•નહી•લેજશેતો•ખરીદાર•ઉપર•વખારનુ•ભાડુ•લાગુ•થાશે—તારીખ ૨૫ મી•જુલઇ•શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN.
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ઇસ્ટઇન્ડીયા કંપનીકે

ઐતીયેઘ રુચે એષ્ટમીતં ઇસ્ટર ચેણીશોષી પ્રભુષ્ઠેગીઇ મઘમ્ [illegible] તા ત્યેઐતીષ્ટ ઇમઅંપ્રત ગંષીરેમષ્ઠમીગીયઇતોષ્ઠ પ્રીપંત્યોઐમી પ્રભુષ્ઠેરેષી મ [illegible] પ્યામજી મંદિર ઘંઇ પ્રપોમષ્ઠ ઐતીષ્ઠતેમંગષ્ઠમજી તાગીઇ ૪ ઐતેઘગષ્ઠમણીન્યાત [illegible] પ્રઇજી ચેઇઇમંગ્ર ઘષ્ઠગપરજર ઐષ્ઠમંતઘેતીષ્ઠ પ્રભુષ્ઠીમર ઇમંમઘ્યાંત મઇષ્ઠેષ્ઠે [illegible] નંઇમર ચપ્યા ગેપઇષ્ઠેપ્રમણે

૨૬૩૩	ઇપષ્ઠતુમીષ્ઠ પ્રગગેમડોચઇષ્ઠીષ્ઠ	ગઠે
૪૪૦	મીતા ગંષ્ઠીષ્ઠરઇષ્ઠીષ્ઠ	ગઠે
૧૨૧	ચંગમ્નપ્રભુષ્ઠ પ્રગગેઇપ્રષ્ઠેષ્ઠર ઇષ્ઠીષ્ઠષીમ	ગઠે

ઇષ્ઠરકુમઇગઠેમીમણીગઠેઐગીચેમઇષ્ઠેઘઇતપમણીઇમગંમ્યા [illegible] ઇતત્યાઇપ્રપોમ ષ્ઠમઇ ૭૮૪ ચતમ્નચીષ્ઠરઇમ ઇગીરતીચેંઇગીચા ઇરમ્યાઘપ [illegible] ત્યાપષ્ઠમપ્રમણે ગઠેત યારમઘષ્ઠેઘઇત પત્યાપષ્ઠમપ્રમણે ગેગઠેઐગીતં પઇમગંમ્યામ [illegible] ષ્ઠમણી તેણીમ્યાપે

ઘઇીમગેમત્તપુમ્નેપુર ગઠેમીમ્યઘઇીમપ્રભુષ્ઠ ઇરમ્નમણી [illegible] પેણીમ્નમઈષ્ઠેઇંપ્રતઇ ચીતઇમણીષ્ઠેમતમણીયાઇમગીતાઇષ્ઠરકુમઇગમ્યગીમરઉણી [illegible] ઘઇત્યાપ્રમણે પુમ્નેપુર ઐતીષ્ઠઘણીમઇષ્ઠરમ્નમ્નમડેઇમણી

ગેમ્નણીપ્રપોમષ્ઠઐતીષ્ઠતે મણીષ્ઠમીમગઇમમ્નપે યાચેમ્નર [illegible] ગતાંમણીષ્ઠ મીમ્યગઇ મમ્નપે ઘઇઐર્ત્તયાર ગપરજર મ્નેઇષ્ઠ યાઇમડેઇઘઇષ્ઠે

પ્રભુષ્ઠયાગીમ્નણીઘઇતેઐ ણીમ્નમઈષ્ઠ પમઇગચીણીમંત પ્રપોમષ્ઠમણીષ્ઠ મગીતીષ્ઠ ત્યાણીપગપાઇમંઇષ્ઠેમ્નણીન્યાતપ્યાણીમ્નેમડ મીપતાગીઇ ૧૧ ફેબ્રીપગી ૧૮૧૮ મ ઇમણીરઐઘરણીઉઘઇે ત્યાઘરકુઇમમં તંમેગીણીઇણીઉઘઇેતતીપ્યાણી

મઇગચાગઇમ ઐરઇષ્ઠમીઇર મ્યઘઇેપઘરઘર યાઇમડેઇઇેણીમપાઇમ

પ્રપોમષ્ઠ મણીઇઘેઈષ્ઠ ત્યાણીપગપાઇમંઇ મઇગચેમેઇમં ઐગીગીઘરયાઇપરમ્નણી ઇપત્યાણીપગપાઇમંઇેમ્નણીન્યાતમ્નપુષ્ઠઘઉમણંમંઐમ્યાઇઐગીચઘમ્નપર પઇગીચે મ્નાડેમ્નગુઘેઈષ્ઠતાગીઇ ૨૬ મઇેઇીઇષ્ઠઈઇમં ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગ્રજી

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